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GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE'S TASKS VIEWED

LD061611 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 5

[S. Leonidov article: "To Curb the Arms Race"]

[Text] The work of the Disarmament Committee, which is attracting the attention of the international public at large, resumes in Geneva's Palais des Nations on 3 February. All the nuclear powers began participating in the committee sessions for the first time last year. The states possessing the largest military potential are also represented in Geneva and this representative forum's agenda thus embraces the broadest spectrum of disarmament problems.

The committee's role has grown particularly now that the international situation is causing valid concern. The forces of militarism, aggression and oppression are trying to cancel out everything good and positive achieved by the peace-loving states' efforts in the past decade. The NATO countries are not slackening the arms race.

Life itself and the objective course of events bring to the fore the cardinal task of ending the production of arms which threaten mankind with catastrophe. The preservation of detente and consolidation of international peace and security are becoming increasingly necessary. The Disarmament Committee is called on to play an important role in this noble cause particularly in the current situation when, through the fault of the Western partners, many bilateral and multilateral talks on disarmament problems have been broken off.

Practically all the most important disarmament problems appear on the committee's very full agenda. It is to examine such questions as nuclear disarmament in totality, the total prohibition of nuclear weapon tests and strengthening security guarantees for nonnuclear states. A large part of the committee's work is taken up with the prohibition of chemical and radiological weapons as one of the new types and systems of mass destruction weapons, the formulation of an all-embracing disarmament program determining the basic direction in this sphere and also other problems.

The socialist and other peace-loving states' active efforts have already established a sufficiently solid base for achieving specific results in certain directions at the committee session which is now opening. Of course, the questions under discussion there are by no means simple: They affect many important aspects of a political, military and technical character and require a considered approach and comprehensive, thorough examination. But the prime need for success in the work is good will from all the states represented on the committee.

The Disarmament Committee is beginning its work just as preparations for the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, which has been called to outline further prospects for work in this sphere, have entered the practical stage. The second stage of the Madrid meeting, within whose framework the question of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe is being discussed, has also begun. The multilateral talks on reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe are continuing in Vienna. This means that the achievement of concrete results at the present Disarmament Committee session would indeed further the successful holding of all the above-listed forums.

It is also important to stress that the latest Disarmament Committee session is opening on the threshold of a great, historic event--the 26th CPSU Congress, which always pays paramount attention to questions of improving the international situation.

Freeing the peoples of the arms burden and achieving genuine disarmament form the main direction of the foreign policy activity of our party and the Soviet state.

"The Soviet Union's foreign policy," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed in his recent New Year's greetings to the Soviet people, "pursues clear and noble aims. We want peace for all peoples. Our adherence to the ideals of freedom, justice and progress is unshakeable. The Soviet Union resolutely supports detente and the strengthening of cooperation and says a firm 'no' to the arms race and to complications and conflicts caused by imperialist policy."

Proceeding from Lenin's precept that disarmament is socialism's ideal, the Soviet Union actively advocates the elimination of barriers obstructing the transformation of this ideal into a reality of modern international life by means of talks taking reasonable account of mutual interests and strictly observing the principle of equal security. Together with the other socialist states, the USSR advances specific, practically feasible initiatives which open the way to genuine disarmament.

A package of realistic proposals aimed at preserving and consolidating detente, reducing military confrontation and ensuring international security was advanced at last May's Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference. The measures proposed by the Soviet Union at the 35th UN General Assembly session on reducing the danger of war and also the other socialist countries' proposals formed the basis of the General Assembly's most important resolutions on disarmament questions.

The Soviet Union--one of the initiators of the establishment of the Disarmament Committee--has, throughout its existence, repeatedly submitted for examination various proposals both of a general and a partial character. Many of the latter have been implemented in specific multilateral agreements aimed at limiting the arms race. A new step must be taken now. The peoples of the world are advocating increasingly resolutely that if not the most fundamental then the most realistic decisions be taken immediately to eliminate military confrontation and curb the arms race.

WEST'S 'MILITARIZATION' OF SCIENCE CRITICIZED

LD091755 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 81 p 4

[Article by Prof M. Milshtyen under the rubric "Disarmament Is the Command of the Times": "Scientists and the Fate of Peace"]

[Text] The present rate of the militarization of science imposed by certain circles in the West is one of the very acute problems going far beyond the development of scientific thought proper. Its dimensions force us to speak of a phenomenon extremely dangerous for the destiny of mankind. The mounting concern which not only scientists but broad strata of the public are displaying over this problem is perfectly justified. According to UN figures, over 25 percent of all scientific workers--about 1 million people--are now employed in the military sphere. And 40 percent of the expenditure on scientific purposes is being used exclusively for the development of weapons and military equipment.

Instead of using the potential of the scientific and technical revolution to create material and spiritual values and to resolve the most important global problems (energy, food and others) the NATO countries' ruling circles are directing their scientific and technical potential toward attaining the bloc's military superiority, counting on wrecking the approximate equilibrium of forces prevailing in the world.

Thus the U.S. administration's expenditure on scientific research and experimental design development [RDTE] work of a military nature in 1980 reached almost $14 billion, comprising 47.3 percent of all federal funds for RDTE, or 20.8 percent of nationwide expenditure on science and technology. According to the budget outlines for 1981, it is planned to increase expenditure on military aspects of RDTE in the United States to $16.5 billion.

The most important scientific and technological discoveries continue to be used intensively in the capitalist countries and particularly the United States to develop, create and manufacture new systems and types of nuclear weapons, primarily strategic offensive armaments. As is well known, these discoveries have already led to the emergence and stockpiling of types of weapons which in terms of their destructive potential exceed many times over everything created earlier. Nonetheless, U.S. laboratories, research centers and design bureaus are developing and creating both secretly and openly ever more sophisticated, ingenious and destructive weapons of mass destruction.

The achievements of the scientific and technical revolution are being introduced into the military sphere so rapidly that, unless the essential restrictions are very rapidly introduced, there may arise the real danger of the creation of new, even more dangerous types of weapons of mass destruction, such as radiological, subaudio, radio-frequency, laser [particle] beam and other weapons developed in the hush of scientific research laboratories. These types of weapons, which now sound "exotic," could, in the absence of prohibitions and restrictions on their development and production, enter military arsenals in the future. For instance, it is known that the United States has long been working to create a laser weapon which the Pentagon plans to utilize in space, and also for the creation of new ABM defense systems.

Back in 1975 the Soviet Union proposed concluding an international agreement on the prohibition of the development and production of new types of mass-destruction weapons and systems of such weapons. This proposal immediately attracted the attention of a large number of states. It was approved at the 30th and subsequent UN General Assembly sessions. Seeking to facilitate the attainment of an accord the Soviet Union proposed a draft agreement and gave a definition of the concept "new types and new systems of mass-destruction weapons" and of the criteria and basic categories of classification characteristics by which particular weapons can be designated new. The USSR also pointed to possible trends in the creation of new mass-destruction weapons. In brief, everything was done to achieve agreement rapidly. However, as the experience of the talks under way in Geneva on these issues shows, the delegating from the United States and some other Western countries are delaying progress on the path to the attainment of the relevant accord.

A serious and thorough talk on these very problems took place recently during the international colloquium on the subject "science and disarmament," organized in Paris by the French Institute of International Relations. Over 100 eminent scientists, experts and sociopolitical figures from various states took part in its work. A Soviet delegation also took an active party in the colloquium.

What is the motive force of the process of science's militarization? Why are the frequent attempts to impose restrictions on new types and systems of nuclear weapons, and primarily strategic offensive armaments, encountering stubborn resistance? What tasks are those who are targeting the discoveries of science and technology toward the creation of new types of nuclear weapons setting themselves? These were the main issues discussed in Paris.

The Soviet representatives voiced a viewpoint supported by many of those taking part in the colloquium. They drew attention to the fact that certain circles in Washington are reluctant to come to terms with the existence of parity with the Soviet Union in the strategic sphere, although this is a condition of the two sides' equal security. These circles are exploiting all possible pretexts in an attempt to regain strategic superiority. That includes the fabricated "Soviet military threat," the need to have "bargaining cards" at the talks with the USSR and the alleged "gap" or "lag" which the United States experiences in a particular type of strategic weapon. Under the cover of farfetched propaganda slogans the Pentagon and NATO are trying to disturb the approximate equilibrium of forces in their favor, acting along various paths--from the quantitative buildup of nuclear warheads and delivery vehicles to the replacement of one generation of nuclear missile weapon with another and the development of qualitatively new weapons systems.

Naturally, under these conditions the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies, concerned for their security, were obliged to respond to the challenge being issued to them. At the same time it is well known that they have frequently suggested holding talks on various aspects of the disarmament problem with a view to reducing the level of military confrontation. Important significance on this plane would be attached to the ratification of the SALT II treaty. Its entry into force would signify that a definite barrier had been erected in the path of the qualitative arms race. However, the ratification of this treaty has been blocked by the U.S. side.

The main danger of the present stage of the nuclear arms race consists in the fact that its center of gravity has shifted from the quantitative to the qualitative sphere. This fact is exremely dangerous. Indeed, in the age of the scientific and technical revolution qualitative innovations in nuclear weapons systems can entail far-reaching consequences of both a military-strategic and a political nature.

The desire to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union in the technology sphere and to obtain nuclear weapons systems which increase the "acceptability" or "expedience" of their use against military targets (the "counterforce" concept) or on a limited plane (the "limited nuclear war" concept) is pushing Washington toward new stages of the arms race.

The emergence of nuclear missile weapons of greater accuracy, the creation of improved land-based systems, the continuing improvement of the nuclear warhead themselves and the development of a new ABM system have already given some U.S. and other Western specialists grounds for making extremely dangerous conclusions regarding a change in the nature of nuclear warfare. Highly notable in tnis respect is President Carter's notorious Directive 59 which recognizes the possibility of "limited" nuclear war.

The qualitative strategic arms race is the main direction in which the United States unjustifiably hopes and is vainly seeking to achieve military-technical superiority over the Soviet Union. This is borne out by the U.S. defense secretary's annual reports to the Congress. From one year to the next they set forth in virtually identical terms the Pentagon strategists' cherished aspirations. The year 1979: "The scientific and technical program (of the U.S. Defense Department--M.M.) has been balanced in the short-term and the long-term in such a way as to ensure our technical superiority over potential opponents." The year 1980: "All these measures are essential to the attainment of a decisive technological advantage which as a result will lead to our superiority in the decisive salients." The year 1981: "The proposed program in the sphere of science and technology is a decisive sphere for the achievement of our technological superiority."

This is not the first time that Washington has built its calculations on attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union by channeling its science, experimental design development and scientific research institutions toward this goal. However, historical experience shows that on each occasion these calculations have rebounded as major blunders.

The Soviet Union's economy, science and technology can ensure the creation of any armament on which our enemies might attempt to gamble. The Soviet Union would not want to take part in this dangerous and senseless race which is increasingly approaching the line beyond which the possibility of effectively curbing it with the aid of agreements based on mutal monitoring may be lost. The Soviet Union proposes not only concluding an agreement on the prohibition of the development and production of new types of mass-destruction weapons and new systems of these weapons. Our country advocates the radical solution of the question of prohibiting nuclear weapons in general. To this end was advanced the Soviet proposal on halting the production of nuclear weapons in all their forms and gradually reducing stockpiles of these weapons right down to their total liquidation.

All this was mentioned again at the Paris colloquium. Those taking part noted that, although scientists take no direct part in political decisions, their duty includes warning political leaders both of the intensified danger of a new war in connection with the continuing arms race, which is particularly intensive in the qualitative sphere, and of the consequences of nuclear war. The statement by the 30th Pugwash conference participants on the threat of nuclear war, and the letter from U.S. scientists on the danger of such a war addressed to the U.S. president and to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium were recalled in this connection. During the discussion special note was made of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's reply to this letter.

...In 1955 Bertrand Russell and Albert Einstein, together with other world-famous scientists, proposed to their colleagues "convening a conference to discuss the danger which has emerged as a result of the creation of weapons of mass destruction." Now, over 25 years later, scientists expressing sincere anxiety for the future of mankind in connection with the threat of nuclear war again appeal for talks, realizing that there is no alternative to detente, that in resolving disputed issues it is possible and necessary to seek out peaceful means, and that nuclear disarmament is an important condition of lasting peace.

PONOMAREV SCORES U.S. OPPONENTS OF ARMS REDUCTION

LD100944 Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 9 Feb 81

["Disarmament--Is a Street With Two-Way Traffic"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Feb, TASS--TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The first month of the new year was marked in Washington by a number of extremely belligerent statements designed to whip up the stockpiling of improved nuclear arms and means of delivery of such weapons by the United States and thus move up to "positions of strength" from which American politicians could dictate their terms to the world. It was in this key that Senator John Tower, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, spoke in an interview with the "U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT." The senator declared against the limitation of strategic arms and recommended the government to start immediately to carry "new strategic programmes" and only then sit down at the conference table.

The chairman of such an influential Senate committee spoke in a way as if the United States and Soviet Union had no accords on the limitation of strategic nuclear weapons, including the SALT I treaty and the SALT II treaty, which is also subject to ratification.

Some persons in the United States are hurrying today to cancel out these accords which were a big achievement in the struggle for stopping the arms race and for disarmament. It is in place to recall, however, that during the election campaign the same persons criticised the SALT II for making, as they said, "too small" a contribution to the reduction of nuclear arms whereas, they, these persons, would like to have "real disarmament" and "on a great scale."

Today, contrary to its own assurances on its support of the policy of nuclear arms reduction Washington shifts the accent to the demand for building up armaments and only then promises to go back to some illusory talks.

The opponents of strategic arms reduction in the United States should like to break the basic principles on which the edifice of the U.S.-Soviet accords was built, specifically the SALT II treaty which was designed to become one of the most effective barriers in the way of further accumulation of means of mass destruction.

The Soviet Union has declared more than once its readiness to ratify this treaty and to observe all its provisions reflecting a balance of the interests of the both the USSR and the USA. Of course, the Soviet side cannot and will not take part in talks which have for their aim to cancel out the SALT II treaty and to break the basic principles on which it was concluded.

Our country, being guided by the principles of peace and security throughout the world, has always displayed readiness to take any constructive steps to solve what is one of the burning problems of the day, the problem of stopping the arms race and achieving disarmament. The Soviet Union has never sought military superiority over anyone. At the same time it will not allow the present parity of the armed forces to be upset.

The limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments is a street with two-way traffic and relations between the sides on this "street" can rest only on mutual respect and confidence, and an ability to settle differences by relying on reason. Otherwise it will be difficult to avoid "a head-on collision."

CEMA INTEGRATION THREATENED BY POLISH CRISIS

LD091435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 81 p 4

[TASS report: "ADN on Situation in Poland"]

[Text] Berlin, 3 Feb--The newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND has featured an ADN dispatch from Warsaw which says, in particular: Analysis of the events of recent days suggests just one conclusion: The tension in the country has increased to dangerous limits and the situation in the country has deteriorated. The leaders of the Solidarity trade union association are daily taking deliberate provocative action to plunge the country into a state of chaos and anarchy. These people--in league with the leaders of the KOR [Workers' Social Self-Defense Committee] anti-socialist grouping--are calling for a counterrevolution, proceeding from the well-known concept of Kuron, one of their ringleaders, which says that it is necessary to make every effort to aggravate the crisis in the country, to create and legalize opposition organizations and at the same time to restrict the PZPR's influence in various spheres of life. This activity is aimed against Poland's national interests and its international commitments.

The difficulties created by the Solidarity trade union association are today an everyday phenomenon in the life of the country, the dispatch goes on to note. Production has fallen sharply in most sectors of industry. This is having an increasingly dramatic impact on supplies to the population and the state's solvency. Exports of goods to the socialist countries are declining and obstacles are being created to the implementation of the socialist integration program.

Those who, in the name of strengthening the socialist system, oppose the intrigues of the trade union association's leaders and their counterrevolutionary accomplices are being subjected to increasingly crude pressure from the Solidarity trade union association. A typical method of operation of the counterrevolution's leaders is the fact that they are disorganizing production everywhere in the country, provoking conflicts and at the same time shrugging off any responsibility for the catastrophic consequences of their own intrigues in an attempt to shift the blame for the situation thus created onto the party leadership and the government. The ringleaders of the counterrevolution regard Solidarity as an opposition political party opposed to the PZPR and to socialist state power.

These forces' close ties with Western circles hostile to detente and with emigre organizations and subversive ideological centers are striking. Polish press organs are pointing out in all seriousness that imperialist circles want to exploit the current events in Poland in order to strike a painful blow against the process of detente and of safeguarding peace in Europe, the dispatch points out in conclusion.

PLANNING EXPERTS CONFERENCE ENDS IN MOSCOW

LD071530 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Planning experts from the socialist countries have ended their conference in Moscow. They discussed prospects for cooperation in machine building, power engineering, chemistry and other leading branches of the economy in the next 5 years. They approved the joint project to construct in the Soviet Union a major ore enrichment complex and a nickel plant in Cuba. Recommendations were adopted for assisting Mongolia, Cuba and Vietnam in economic development.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD061616 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 6 Feb 81

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program with Valeriy Kosovan, foreign political commentator of all-union radio; Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, "a regular contributor" to the program; and Vitaliy Ilyashenko, London correspondent]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] There has been a change of power in Washington. The new administration has assumed its duties and the first steps have been taken.

President Reagan, Secretary of State Haig and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger have held their first press conferences. Their speeches have evoked the same reaction everywhere. The letters arriving at the editorial offices in the past few days talk of the Soviet people's serious concern over the anti-Soviet direction of the statements made by the American leaders. This concern, one should say, is quite well-founded. This is discussed by Comrade (Tokarev) from Izhevsk, (Ivan Matveyevich Sukhoy) from Poltava, (Andrey Petrovich Kuznetsov) from Lipetsk and many others. Our radio listeners, as can be judged from the letters, are acquainted with the reports in our press on the speech by President Reagan at his first press conference as well as the TASS statement in connection with the speech of Secretary of State Haig on international terrorism. In our studio is the regular contributor to our program, Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin.

Oleg Nikolayevich, how would one sum up the statements of the senior officials of the Washington administration?

Senior U.S. Officials Comments

[Anichkin] As you can see, our assumptions--what we were talking about last time--have been confirmed. You remember we were talking about the intention of the new officials in Washington to conduct affairs with us from hard-line positions. Above all, it seems to me that one should bear the following circumstances in mind. Earlier we regarded the statements of the present leaders of the United States as statements by politicians, but now they are making these declarations as statesmen. It is a question of state policy, of state responsibility. All of this is of significance. Now and then these concepts are mixed up, and as a result there is a distortion in the understanding of the appraisals of one or another event or situation.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, I think it would be beneficial to remind us of what Reagan said about Soviet-American relations.

[Anichkin] At the press conference, of course, he discussed not only Soviet-American relations. However, let us dwell just on these questions. On the whole President Reagan said nothing new in comparison with what he said during the election campaign. He attributed to the Soviet Union designs to establish world domination and to set up a worldwide socialist or communist state. Then he declared that the Soviet Union is using detente for its own ends and has allegedly turned it into a one-way street. All of this is untrue. You know this full well, and so it does not merit refutation. As you can see, this is all an old and hackneyed fabrication aimed at simpleminded people not acquainted with the real situation. It is one thing when minor politicians are talking in this spirit, it is another when such words are being pronounced by the President. After all, it is a question of the deliberate distortion of Soviet policy.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, but how is one then to appraise such a statement by the President?

[Anichkin] You know, this caused surprise--if not more than that--even among Americans themselves. The statement does not contain one constructive idea, not a single constructive proposal.

On the contrary--and this is noted by American politicians--it seems that the new administration wishes to create the impression that it is reluctant to begin talks with the Soviet Union. In the words of the Washington POST, Reagan had adopted a tone which is very strikingly different from the Republican and Democratic administrations of the 60's and 70's. The President the same newspaper writes, spoke of the Soviet Union in terms that recall the most difficult times of the cold war.

[Kosovan] What other aspects of the President's statement are there which, in your opinion, demonstrate a step backwards in Soviet-American relations?

[Anichkin] There is the problem of the limitation of strategic armaments. There is the question of the fate of the SALT II treaty. Here the President also said nothing new. He only repeated his former declarations that his administration considers this treaty unacceptable, purely for the reason that it is allegedly of more benefit to the Soviet Union and does not ensure American interests. Here, apparently, one must once more recall that the SALT II treaty is a balance of the interests of our states that was deduced carefully on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security which reflects in reality the parity that has taken shape in the sphere of strategic armaments. This was recognized by the American side, including the Republicans under whom, by the way, the strategic arms limitation process actually began when the first agreement was signed back in 1972. Putting the SALT II treaty into effect is necessary independently of how relations shape up between our states.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, apparently you would like to stress the importance of continuity in conducting international policy.

[Anichkin] Quite right. The question of continuity in this case is of exceptional significance. Imagine the situation if each new administration begins to reexamine the policies of the previous administration and formulates a new policy. Then, as you can understand, every 4 years--after the presidential elections--one would have to be ready for a new about-turn by Washington. You can probably guess that in such a case it is very difficult to regard the United States as a reliable partner in the conducting of international affairs. A unilateral rejection of the principle of continuity will unavoidably lead to chaos in international relations. It seems to me that one should direct attention to one more point. On the one hand the leaders of the new administration are declaring that the SALT II treaty should be reexamined, but on the other they are not objecting to both sides adhering to its provisions. Does it not seem to you that this logic is, at the very least, strange?

'International Terrorism'

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, our listeners have directed attention to the TASS statement on the unleashing in the United States of a campaign hostile to the Soviet Union in an attempt to attribute to it involvement in international terrorism. What can one say about this issue?

[Anichkin] The TASS statement put everything very clearly. I quote: Any allegations of the Soviet Union's complicity in terrorist activities are crude and malicious deceptions. They cannot fail to arouse feelings of anger and legitimate protest among the Soviet people. The Soviet Union has always been and remains an opponent in principle of the theory and practice of terrorism, including in international relations. Terrorism is intrinsically alien to the world outlook of Soviet people and the policy of the Soviet state.

If one looks at what has been written and said in Washington in recent days then one can say the following: The United States is at present gripped by a chauvinist intoxication, and it is clear from everything that the atmosphere of this psychosis is growing more charged day in day out. This outburst of unhealthy chauvinistic feelings could possibly have been seen as the result of the bitterness of the protracted problem of the American hostages in Iran.

But it has turned out that the resolution of the problem has brought not relief and satisfaction, but an intensification of the embitterment. Reason and commonsense, as can be seen, has retreated before emotions which are being pushed to their limits. The new secretary of state, former General Haig, has said that international terrorism will take the place of human rights. You can see what issue is at stake.

The campaign for human rights occupied first place in the activity of the Carter administration, and we all know how this ended. It burst like a soap bubble. The logic of the instigators of this campaign is remarkably simple, if not on the whole primitive. They assert that the Soviet Union supports the national liberation movements, and these have been declared by the United States to be unlawful and terroristic. From this it follows that Soviet support for the liberation movements constitutes encouragement of international terrorism. Identifying the national liberation movements with terrorism, as should be clear to everyone, is an unworthy and fraudulent device. It means depriving peoples of carrying out a struggle for their freedom, independence, national rights and sovereignty.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, I recollect that a report was once written for a special Senate committee on the role of terrorism in U.S. policy.

[Anichkin] Some years ago a special Senate committee to investigate the intelligence organs of the United States published a report called accusations of conspiracies for the purposes of murdering foreign statesmen. Indisputable facts demonstrated that the United States, in order to achieve its political ends, had attempted to assassinate politicians and statesmen it did not like. It organized government takeovers. As was proved, the United States was involved in the coup of Chile and the murder of Allende, in the events in the Congo and the death of Lumumba. There were at the very least eight conspiracies with the aim of liquidating Fidel Castro. Washington even condemned its own underlings. The hands of CIA agents murdered Ngo Dinh Diem in South Vietnam and Trujillo in the Dominican Republic. Political terror, as is evident from the report of the Senate committee, has long been a method of implementing U.S. foreign policy. And this is not our conclusion. This, for instance, is what was written quite recently by THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE. I quote: For the last 30 years the Government of the United States has to all intents and purposes used terrorism as an instrument of its foreign policy.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, but nonetheless how can one explain the reasons for unleashing this anti-Soviet campaign in the United States?

[Anichkin] It seems to me that the outbreak of international terrorism is to a certain extent a consequence of or reaction to the increase in tension in international relations. The whipping up of the present psychosis in the United States has as its goal the securing of internal political support for the course aimed at exacerbating the situation in the world, justifying the arms race and increasing military expenditure.

Libyan-Chadian Communique

[Kosovan] Comrade (Mutov) of Berdyansk and some other listeners ask for an explanation of the Libya-Chadian joint communique published on 6 January which announced the unification of these two countries. Explanation of this question, comrades, are contained in the official statements made subsequently by the Chadian and Libyan authorities. Thus, the Chad people's national unity government headed by Goukouni Oueddei stressed on 15 January that the communique is not a plan for a merger. In reality, the two sides simply expressed their intentions. A merger, the statement says, can only come about as a result of the freely-expressed will of the peoples of Libya and Chad. For the Libyan side, the Foreign Affairs Secretariat of the Libyan Arab Republic declared that it had in mind the opening of the border between the two neighboring countries, not a political unification.

Thus, I repeat, Chad and Libya have only expressed a desire for the unification of their countries, not a final political decision. As for this desire, it is quite understandable since the peoples of Chad and Libya are linked by a common religion and culture and joint struggle against the forces of imperialism, neocolonialism and reaction. As is known, in June last year the two sides concluded a treaty of friendship and alliance. It was on the basis of this treaty that Libya gave all-round support, including military aid, to the legitimate Government of Chad in suppressing a mutiny by Habre, the former defense minister, who relied on help from France, Israel, the United States, Egypt and certain other pro-Western regimes in Africa. It is therefore apparent why in the West and certain countries of the region a slanderous fuss has been raised about the rapproachement between Ndjamena and Tripoli. It is being alleged that Libya has virtually invaded and annexed Chad. There is, of course, no foundation for such allegations.

Northern Territories Day

Another letter comes from Krivoy Rog. The author, (Vladimir Petrovich Yaroslavksiy), writes: I recently read a report in IZVESTIYA that the Japanese Cabinet had decided to mark 7 February as so-called Northern Territories Day. What does this mean, asks the author of the letter.

First of all, esteemed (Vladimir Petrovich), it should be said that there are two aspects to the question which interests you: historical and political. It is known that from the beginning of the 19th century, Russian explorers representing the Russian-American company and also emissaries of the Russian Government began to discover and assimilate the Kurile Islands, incorporating them into the Russian state. This applies both to the northern and southern Kuriles, including the islands of Kunashir and Iturup. The first official representatives of the Japanese Government appeared there only at the very end of the 18th century, by which time all the Kurile Islands already had Russian names and the local population had adopted Russian customs. However, Japanese politicians who oppose good neighborliness between the USSR and Japan do not want to recognize the historical lack of justification or foundation for the territorial concessions made by war-weakened Russia under the pressure of Japan in 1855 and 1875. They are making demagogic statements alleging that the Kurile Islands, discovered and assimilated by Russians, before the Japanese arrived here, have been Japanese territory from time immemorial. Falsifying history, they try to cast doubt on the legitimacy of post-war international agreements setting out the present border between the Soviet Union and Japan, and on this basis to prove the existence of an alleged territorial question. The culmination of this anti-Soviet campaign, in the opinion of Tokyo ruling circles, is to be the so-called Northern Territories Day. The political rationale of this campaign is obvious. It consists of fanning revanchist hysteria and building up on this basis a militant nationalist mood which would enable the ruling circles to execute a turn to the road of an antidemocratic militarist policy.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1715 GMT on 6 February repeats verbatim the radio's 1030 GMT broadcast on the same day of the 'International Situation--Questions and Answers' program, with the exception that it adds the following discussion on Poland by all-union radio foreign political commentator Valeriy Kosovan and TASS political observer Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov.

[[Kosovan] "In our editorial mail are many letters whose authors express concern at the attempts of Western powers to interfere in Poland's internal affairs by maneuvers aimed at exacerbating the situation in the country. We have in the studio TASS political observer Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov. Anatoliy Andreyevich, what can one say about the position of the West on the events in Poland?

[Krasikov] "Valeriy Ivanovich, I have in my mind a meeting of European journalists in which I participated not long ago. The meeting took place in Madrid last autumn where representatives of the press of all the countries signatory to the Helsinki Final Act had gathered. At one of the sessions the floor was taken by (Mina Bernayer) of the Belgian newspaper DE STANDAARD.

["Addressing those gathered, she said the following: I am struck by the position of the most rightwing, most reactionary press organs in the West. When strikes break out in their own countries they spare no [word indistinct] in attacking the working people who are protesting against mass redundancies and struggling for the right to work, for social justice and for a better life, but now we have the very same newspapers expressing a sudden love for those who are taking part in the strikes in Poland.

["How can one explain this unnatural love, asked the Belgian journalist. Is it because the strikes in Poland are weakening a state where there are no private bankers and capitalists, where a completely different social system has been established? The theme raised by (Mina Bernayer) was picked up by the chairman of our meeting, Jean Schwoebel, a journalist from the French newspaper LE MONDE. He admitted that the mass media in the West in many cases had evaluated this or that event proceeding not from objective facts but from mercenary interests. Of whom? Of those who [words indistinct] in the capitalist world. The major press organs in the West are welcoming everything that is to the detriment of the People's Republic of Poland, and sounding the alarm each time a move is noted towards normalization of the situation.

["But the matter is not limited to one or another approach to the coverage of such matters. Western radio propaganda is bombarding Polish listeners with a huge flow of material the purpose of which is to create a certain type of psychological climate and to urge the Poles on slowly but methodically towards confrontation. This is what is being done every day by Deutsche Welle, the Voice of America, Radio Liberty and other Western radio stations."]

PRAVDA REVIEWS U.S. REMARKS ON NEUTRON WEAPONS

LD091427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 81 p 4

[Boris Averchenko article: "International Review"]

[Excerpt] "...We promise the workers and peasants to do everything for peace. And we will do so," V.I. Lenin said soon after the Great October victory. The CPSU unswervingly follows this behest of Lenin's. During the period since the 25th CPSU Congress our party and state have done tremendous work in the foreign policy sphere aimed at realizing the program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the peoples' freedom and independence. This activity has resulted in important achievements. And the chief of these is the fact that the Soviet people and the socialist countries' working people have been ensured conditions for peaceful life and creative labor.

Our country is struggling persistently for the goal set before it--that of securing lasting peace and the peoples' security. Thus it was, is and will be. It is important to emphasize this now that the forces of imperialism, above all American imperialism, are trying to undermine detente and to intensify the momentum of the deadly arms race. The events of the last few days indicate this once again.

Readers know of the public statements of the leaders of the new American administration--President R. Reagan and Secretary of State A. Haig, who committed deliberate distortions in evaluating the aims and character of the USSR's international activities and leveled a number of "charges" against it. Mounting a new campaign hostile to the Soviet Union, this time they have ascribed to it complicity in "international terrorism." This crude, malicious deception has been exposed in a TASS statement, which has elicited a broad response in the world.

This week another American leader--Defense Secretary C. Weinberger--has had his say. He frankly declared that the new U.S. administration is now engaged in reexamining various programs with a view to further strengthening the armed forces and intends to boost military spending even further, which the draft budget for fiscal 1982 envisages at $208.3 billion--an alltime U.S. record. The Reagan administration is also thinking of asking Congress, ABC TV reports, for a considerable increase in the military budget for the current fiscal year, too.

Disregarding the will of the world public, the new U.S. leaders intend to embark on the production and deployment of neutron weapons in West Europe. They intend to build up their military presence in the Near East, to keep their armadas in the Indian Ocean and to continue training the Rapid Deployment Force. Like a giant octopus, the Pentagon has entangled the world in its tentacles by creating 2,500 military bases and "defense" installations in 114 countries and is now conducting a feverish search for new places to deploy its missiles, aircraft carriers and submarines. It is not hard to understand that all this is designed, above all, to safeguard the predatory interests of imperialist monopolies, to preserve antipopular regimes and to intimidate young independent states.

As political commentators point out, the gusts of cold war wind that have come from across the ocean have not brought about a sense of relief or joy in European capitals. They have been greeted there with alarm and anxiety. Many eminent politicians in West European countries declare that the present U.S. administration's plans aimed at unrestrainedly stepping up the arms race increase the danger of the outbreak of a catastrophic nuclear war and will meet with the peoples' resolute condemnation and opposition. "I am disappointed," W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, declared, "at U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's statements. It seems to me that you do not inform allies in this way about changes in policy, if they take place. You do not treat allies like that."

The voluntarist policy proclaimed by the new master of the White House, France's LE FIGARO writes, confronts the countries of West Europe with many problems. And West European and American interests do not coincide on a whole number of such problems, the newspaper points out.

Commenting on Weinberger's statement regarding the neutron bomb, West Germany's FRANKFURTHER RUNDSCHAU calls this "a harmful action which has nothing to do with a consistent policy."

The present servants of American monopoly capital are reckoning on securing their military superiority over the USSR and other socialist countries by escalating the arms race. But these calculations are groundless. The Soviet Union will allow no one to talk with it from a position of strength or to put pressure on it. Our party draws the appropriate conclusions from the situation which is taking shape in the world. Soviet people may rest assured: it will not permit a weakening of socialism's positions in the face of imperialism's aggressive preparations and will not abandon internationalist support for the peoples' liberation struggle. As L.I. Brezhnev says, our policy "combines consistent love of peace with a firm rebuff to aggression. It justified itself in the last decade, and we will continue to follow it. No one will divert us from this course."

It is not the senseless, dangerous and wasteful arms race competition which they are trying to impose on us but the pooling of all states' efforts in the quest for real measures to limit the arms race, the transition to disarmament and the development of comprehensive cooperation that represent the path that we propose and which all people want to take.

The new propaganda campaign hostile to the Soviet Union which has been mounted in the United States and the Republican administration's sinister plans to undermine detente and return the world to the dangerous cold war period elicit a broad international public protest. Reports of mass actions in defense of peace are coming in these days from all ends of the world. "No to the neutron bomb!" "Curb the champions of war!" These are the demands of millions upon millions of people who are closing their ranks in order to uphold and strengthen the cause of easing international tension.

NONALIGNED CONFERENCE OPENS IN DELHI 9 FEB

LD091536 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 9 Feb, TASS--A conference of the foreign ministers of nonaligned countries opened here today. Delegates and guests from more than 140 states, movements and international organizations are taking part in this important representative forum.

The conference was opened by Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca of Cuba--the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. He gave the floor to India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Welcoming the delegates and guests of the conference, the head of the Indian Government expressed confidence that this representative international forum will make an important contribution to strengthening the ranks of non-aligned countries in their struggle against neo-colonialism, for strengthening peace, cooperation and security, for establishing a new just international economic order.

The delegates and guests of the conference greeted with great enthusiasm the message of greetings by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the emergence of the Nonaligned Movement.

China's Activities

LD091312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] On the eve of the Delhi conference, China has embarked on feverish, backstage activities. The central news service reported that Beijing wants to foist the so-called Afghan and Kampuchean questions on the conference. In this way the Chinese leaders are trying to distract the attention of the participants in the international forum from studying the important question of the escalation of U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf zone. The majority of participants in the Delhi forum consider the intrigues of opponents of the Nonaligned Movement doomed to failure. Evidence of this is provided by correspondents accredited in the Indian capital. Vo Dong Giang, Vietnamese deputy foreign minister, told a press conference in Delhi he was quite sure the foreign ministers' conference would make a weighty contribution to strengthening the ranks of the Nonaligned Movement and be an important factor in strengthening peace and security throughout the world.

ILICHEV ON DETENTE, DISARMAMENT AT CSCE SESSION

LD100056 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1820 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Madrid, 9 Feb, (TASS)--Leonid Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister and head of the Soviet delegation at the Madrid meeting, delivered a speech today at the plenary session.

Noting that during the discussions which have taken place the positions of individual delegations or groups of delegations have become noticeably clearer, he devoted his speech to a further elucidation of the Soviet Union's approach to questions of military detente and disarmament taking into account the proposals submitted and the ideas expressed at the meeting.

The Soviet Union, the USSR representative said, focusses its policy on an urgent problem--that of curbing the arms race and achieving real measures of military detente. We are deeply convinced that it is this path we must travel in order to save Europe and the whole world from a new world war. Proof that this viewpoint is shared by other delegations also is given by the statement by Johan Holst, state secretary of the Norwegian Foreign Ministry, that during the discussions in Madrid "attention became centered on the question of progress in the sphere of security".

Leonid Ilichev recalled the numerous initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at attaining real progress in the sphere of arms race limitation. Among these are the proposal to conclude a treaty between all the states participating in the all-European conference on not being the first to use nuclear or conventional weapons against one another, the proposal to take special measures to strengthen guarantees of security for the nonnuclear states of Europe, and the proposal that from a definite, agreed date not a single state or group of states in Europe should increase the strength of their armed forces in the region defined by the Final Act. They also include the Soviet initiatives on nonextension of the number of participants in military-political groupings, and on talks on the medium-range nuclear missile weaponry in Europe parallel with the U.S. forward-based facilities.

The Soviet delegate expressed regret that these and many other USSR initiatives on questions of limitation of the arms race have not received due support from a number of Western countries. Nor have the ruling circles of the NATO countries esteemed the Soviet Union's restraint, its specific steps toward limiting military activity in Europe. In the last 10 years the number of medium-range nuclear-weapon carriers in the territory of the European part of the USSR has not been increased by a single missile or a single aircraft. On the contrary, the number of medium-range missile launchers and of powerful nuclear charges for these missiles has been reduced. The number of medium-range bombers has also been cut, and are not deployed on the territory of other states by the Soviet Union. For several years the numbers of Soviet troops in central Europe have not been increased.

The head of the Soviet delegation stressed that the proposal of the delegation from the People's Republic of Poland on convening a conference on military relaxation of tension and disarmament in Europe is a good basis for working out a generally acceptable agreement on this question, and he noted the readiness of the Soviet delegation and of the delegations of other socialist countries, to take into consideration the rational ideas contained in other proposals, in particular from the delegations of the SFRY, Sweden, France, Romania, and also the views of a series of other delegations including Finland and Norway.

Leonid Ilichev dwelt upon the Soviet concept of confidence-building measures. We are in favor of such confidence-building measures, he said, which although not being measures of real disarmament nevertheless facilitate progress in the sphere of disarmament and consolidate confidence between member states of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. These measures must assure the right of every state to security and not allow any one of them to gain some unilateral advantage at the expense of the security of others at any particular stage in the negotiations.

It is common knowledge, the head of the Soviet delegation continued, that the practical elaboration and application of confidence-building measures began to be implemented in Europe from 1975. This is a new beginning and it must be treated with particular care. The Final Act provides that further efforts to develop and expand confidence-building measures must be implemented on the basis of the experience gained in the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Helsinki agreement. This experience proves that after Helsinki not a single case of violating the agreement on confidence-building measures has been registered, based, as is known, on the principle of voluntary application. This principle is working well and there is no reason why it should be renounced. The question of developing and expanding confidence-building measures merits special attention. No arbitrariness is permissible here. The military balance attained--and this was admitted by U.S. representatives as well--has served as one of the material bases in the process of detente. This is a key provision within the framework of which the development and expansion of confidence-building measures can be implemented, as was foreseen by the Final Act.

The serious circumstances or realities, with which the determination of the scope of the zones were linked as of 1975, may have altered but if they have, then it is toward a deterioration, toward the stepping up of the arms race. This is proven primarily by the decision taken by NATO to deploy American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe and to increase the military budgets of the countries of this bloc, as well as many other instances.

We want to make the following quite clear: Any attempts to change the conditions for the application of confidence-building measures by expanding the zones without taking into account the above-mentioned serious circumstances would be tantamount to a revision of a key provision of the Final Act to the detriment of the security interests of the USSR and the other socialist countries. The Soviet delegation, Leonid Ilich said in conclusion, considering the importance and the complexity of the question as well as a certain incomprehension of some of the aspects of its position has explained its viewpoint. Detente--especially in such a sphere as military detente--is a common heritage and, consequently, contributions to it must be of equal value. There can be no room for hangers-on [izhdeventsy].

AL-HASAN INTERVIEW ON WPC PRESIDIUM MEETING

LD071236 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Interview with Yusuf al-Hasan, representative of the National Liberation Front in Bahrain, participant at the peace supporters conference in Antananarivo, Madagascar by unidentified radio correspondent, live or recorded--time and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Comrade al-Hasan, what are the characteristics of the meeting between the supporters of peace and this meeting held in Antananarivo?

[Answer] The meeting in Antananarivo was in fact a meeting of the WPC Presidium. It was held to elect a new Secretariat and [word indistinct] deputy chairmen. But the other part, which is very important, was a debate on the issues of peace and cooperation in the Indian Ocean, the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula. This side was important to the peoples of this region, especially since Madagascar is in the Indian Ocean, and delegations from the majority of the countries of this region participated in drawing up the future policy of the WPC toward this region which is explosive because of the aggression of the United States and its Western allies, and also China and Japan which the United States is now dragging toward the policy of military confrontation, whether in the Indian Ocean or in the Arabian Gulf. Of course, the excuses made by the United States, and are in fact false, no longer valid since the hostages were returned to the United States but the U.S. military force in the Gulf is still there and there is no indication that the officials at the White House and the Pentagon intend to reduce this military force; on the contrary, they want to increase it further.

The American military presence, or the imperialist military presence in the Gulf and the Indian Ocean is planned as permanent and this will make it, without doubt, a region constantly threatening the cause of world peace.

In Antananarivo supporters of peace from all over the world spoke about this imminent danger. The talk was centered on the Arabian Gulf which is now regarded as a huge arsenal for U.S. weapons, especially with the outbreak of the Iraqi-Iranian war. This war and the American military presence make our region the center of the attention of world public opinion, especially countries which want to pull the fuse of war in this region.

[Question] What do you think of the Soviet proposals concerning the disarmament of the Arabian Gulf.

[Answer] We believe that the Soviet proposals concerning the Gulf region outlined by Comrade Brezhnev before the Indian Parliament came at a suitable time and expressed two matters: the peaceful Leninist policy of the USSR in the face of the principles of tension and aggression which characterize imperialism, led by U.S. imperialism; and second, they express precisely the aspirations of the peoples of the Gulf region itself. As we have said, while these people struggle for freedom and progress, they also struggle for peace in the region. The presence of U.S. military and other imperialist bases in the region, the presence of the fifth U.S. Fleet in the Indian Ocean, the presence of U.S. military ships, including aircraft carriers and the AWACS aircraft, all this threatens the expropriation of the first right of man--rather of all peoples--the right to live.

Our people struggle in order to avoid the outbreak of an all out war in this region which would harm the region and undermine world peace. The proposals of Comrade Brezhnev were made to maintain our countries' national sovereignty and consolidate their position in the Nonaligned Movement in order to prevent the establishment of nuclear or mass-killing weapons in the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula and in order not to drag our countries into the aggressive alliances led by U.S. imperialism and in order, of course, to liquidate military bases in these countries and for the freedom of navigation on maritime routes in the region. I repeat, those proposals are fully in harmony with the ambitions of the peoples of this region and are in harmony with the interests of peace in the world.

Brezhnev's proposals, being made on behalf of the USSR, without doubt had wide and varied reactions in the world and in the region. Of course, it will not surprise us if the United States, Western Europe and China rise in opposition to those proposals and reject them. The peoples of this region, on the other hand, welcomed those proposals and our front, the Bahraini National Liberation Front, considered those proposals a program of struggle for the peoples of the region. They were also welcomed by the nationalist forces and parties in the Gulf and the peninsula in a joint communique. The Saudi Communist Party welcomed it and all the progressive parties in the region. They also found a further echo: Some official quarters in the Gulf region welcomed them; Kuwait for instance, and some official quarters in the Emirates. This, of course, confirms the peaceful nature and the friendship toward the peoples of the Gulf harbored by the USSR and confirms, on the other hand, the extent of the respect which our people have for the Soviet initiative and the Soviet attitude in general to the problems of the Gulf, the peninsula and the Arab peoples also. What is surprising is that some official statements made in Gulf countries rejected those proposals without discussing their essence. This is understandable because it merely expresses the link with the United States and the complete subordination to its influence and this is arousing disgust among our people and encourages further resistance to U.S. and world imperialism and also resistance to such regimes which, with their practices, obstruct the cause of peace and stability in the Gulf and consequently in the world.

MOSCOW CONTINUES TO RESPOND TO TERRORISM CHARGE

'Political Act a Failure'

LD100936 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 9 Feb 81

["Lies Are Short-Lived"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Feb, TASS--TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes: Hardly have certain circles in the USA, which are hostile to socialism and the cause of detente, started raising a fresh malicious propaganda outcry about the alleged "involvement of the USSR in international terrorism," as this political act of sabotage suffered a failure. The United States has practically no "evidence to substantiate Secretary of State Alexander Haig's allegation that the Soviet Union trains, equips and provides funds for international terrorists," the newspaper New York TIMES placed on record. "Officials in the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency and the State Department, asked to document these charges, said they were unable to do so," the newspaper went on to say.

It could not have been otherwise. The whole world knows that the Soviet Union has been and remains a principled opponent of the theory and practices of terrorism, including in international relations, that terrorism is organically alien to the world outlook of Soviet people, to the policy of the Soviet state.

Another thing is also obvious: If somebody in Washington is really concerned over "stepped up terrorism," he could find, if he wished so, ample evidence to this score, not invented, but quite real, at the very doorstep of the United States.

It is apt to recall in this connection the telltale report by the special Senate commission in 1975 on charges of conspiracies to kill leading figures of foreign states. A report, in which it was pointed out that the U.S. special services were directly implicated in the assassination of national hero of Congo Patrice Lumumba and Commander-in-Chief of the Chilean Army Rene Schneider, that they at least eight times hatched plots to kill Fidel Castro. On the "service reocrd" of the U.S. imperialist circles and their special agencies are such actions as the anti-government coup in Iran, the bloody fascist coup in Chile, involvement in an anti-government plot in the Philippines and the present export of counter-revolution to El Salvador.

It is precisely the USA, which unleashed together with Beijing an undeclared war against sovereign Afghanistan, which is knocking together, training and equipping through its special services outside the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, bandit units, whose sole aim is by using methods of terrorism to try to reverse the development of the Afghan revolution. We do not speak of the atmosphere of violence and cruelty, which is so characteristic of the life in America today--an atmosphere which makes possible an inevitable systematic political murders, an unprecedented growth of crime and orgy of terrorism.

'Malicious Attempt To Mislead'

LD091535 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer V. Matveyev: "Terrorism Is the Instrument of Reaction"]

[Text] Pirate raids by South African aircraft on populated centers in Mozambique and Angola. Marauding actions by the Israeli military on Lebanese soil. Racist tyranny within South Africa itself, accompanied by further casualties among the indigenous population. Thousands of people dead or "lost without trace" in the prisons of Pinochet's secret police in Chile. Constant repression against students, the intelligentsia and public figures in South Korea. Outrages by neofascist gangs and groups aligned with them in Italy....

These are all essentially links in a long chain of crimes against peace and humanity committed by the forces of extreme reaction in the face of the rapid social and political changes taking place in the world. In a desperate attempt to hold back the course of history these forces are resorting to extreme measures, to terror and physical violence.

For example, here are the names of some of those who stood at the forefront of the struggle for a better future and who have died at the hands of political gangsters in the last two decades: Outstanding figures of the African liberation struggle P. Lumumba and E. Mokdlane, Greek peace fighter G. Lambrakis, glorious sons of the Chilean people S. Allende and J. Letelier, fighter for civil rights in the United States Martin Luther King Jr. and many patriots dealt with by the forces of reaction.

Different countries and different continents but the methods are the same. The organizers of the criminal acts were not simply taking aim at specific participants in the struggle for justice; they were using terror in an attempt to undermine its base and ensure, as evidenced by events in Chile, that dictatorial regimes suiting the needs of the extreme rightwing of big capital get into power.

So it was not a matter of isolated bullets and explosions. One act of terror was followed by bloodshed on a wider scale. The cudgel came in contact with thousands of people and "individual" terror led to total terror.

Following the collapse of the shah's regime in Iran the grim picture of the despotic kingdom became public property. According to available data, 300,000 people were killed in recent decades in Iran by the shah's secret police and 1 million were thrown in jail.

Official circles in the United States acted as zealous "trustees" of the terrorist regimes in the shah's Iran and in Chile. Washington prepared and inspired the 1973 fascist putsch in Chile and earlier. In 1955, it organized the overthrow of the Mossadeq government in Iran and the shah's enthronement. Former CIA Near East Bureau Chief K. Roosevelt (grandson of T. Roosevelt, U.S. president at the beginning of the century) admitted that this "was the first of the CIA's secret operations against foreign governments."

The first but by no means the last. Here is further evidence from Americans who can in no way be suspected of wanting to cast aspersions on U.S. policy. Leslie Gelb--a journalist who worked in the U.S. Government apparatus--wrote a few years ago in the New York TIMES Sunday supplement: "Between the world of the soldier and the world of the diplomat the American leaders have introduced the subterranean world of international diplomacy, the CIA." "This U.S. Government organ," the New York TIMES wrote in a 22 November 1975 editorial, "has been involved in actions which are inexcusable by any norms of international morality and diplomacy...."

Then there were the exposures made during the investigation of CIA activity carried out by the U.S. Senate special commission in 1975.

The American magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT wrote in November 1977 that from 1961 through 1976 the CIA carried out around 900 major secret operations against certain "undesirable" people and entire governments. The report of the abovementioned Senate commission to investigate CIA activity, published in the United States at the end of 1975, contains documentary material on the organization of plots against prominent foreign political and other figures, including F. Castro, P. Lumumba and S. Allende. For this purpose, the report admits, the CIA widely used the services of criminals, including the Mafia in the United States. The report mentions that "high-placed administration employees discussed and maybe sanctioned the creation of a physical elimination service in the CIA."

The discussion of the commission's report in the U.S. Senate confirmed what was no secret anyway: namely that cloak and dagger operations and organized terror at state level are all carried out in an anticommunist plane. The introductory part of the report plainly states that "the events analyzed in the present report must be viewed in the context of U.S. policy and actions aimed at countering the spread of communism."

The compilers of the report proceed to indicate the disintegration of colonial empires, making it clear that this process also "stimulated" CIA subversive activity.

For many decades now bourgeois figures, to whom the word "colonialism" is so dear, have been portraying all national liberation movements in the most distorted light and have continually described the movement in terms of "terrorist acts." This was the term used in London when India was seeking independence; a similar campaign was unleashed in France against the Algerian freedom-fighters, and in the latter half of the seventies official Washington foamed at the mouth at the Angolan patriots' successes in their struggle against the Portuguese colonialists. A book by former CIA agent John Stockwell was recently published in the United States. It described the department's intensive efforts to forestall the collapse of the Portuguese empire in Africa, using hired killers and terrorists. Not surprisingly, all kinds of "ultras" with their arsenal of terrorist methods were feverishly active in former mother countries during the period of disintegration of colonial domains.

Terrorism is thus a manifestation of extremes, antagonistic contradictions and conflicts associated with the existence of exploiter social relations. It is no accident that the terrorist boom in the West coincided with the sharp exacerbation of the economic situation there and with an increase in social tension. The crisis conditions has meant that terrorist acts, having spread within the major capitalist countries, have become a series threat to the normal functioning of interstate relations, a threat to the cause of peace and international cooperation.

The question of international terrorism was raised at the 27th UN General Assembly session. The session speech by USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko demonstrated the true nature of terrorism and stressed the need to combat it. The delegations of the USSR and the other socialist countries supported the nonaligned countries' draft resolution, which was adopted. The resolution has a long title: "Measures To Prevent International Terrorism, Which Jeopardizes the Lives of Innocent People or Leads to Their Death or Jeopardizes Basic Freedoms, and the Study of the Fundamental Causes of These Forms of Terrorism and Acts of Violence Which Take Place As a Result of Poverty, Hopelessness, Misfortune and Desperation and Cause Some People To Sacrifice Human Lives, Including Their Own, In a Desire to Secure Radical Changes."

It is clear from the title of the resolution that its authors distinguish between terrorism as such and acts of violence brought about by living conditions. The resolution is based on the need for resolute condemnation of all acts of international terrorism and struggle against them in the interests of peace and humanity.

This aspect should be especially emphasized since official figures in the United States have recently started talking about international terrorism in a context which has little to do with the real job of stopping this crime.

Washington depicts the PLO as a "criminal body associated with terrorist acts." It is talking here of an organization which is now recognized as the sole legitimate spokesman for the interests of the Arab people of Palestine by 115 states, including a number of West European countries! The PLO is seeking to restore the violated rights of the Arab people of Palestine. Its leaders have repeatedly pointed out that they respect the norms of international law and have nothing to do with the acts of terror ascribed to them.

Also interesting is the fact that the recent statements by officials in Washington about the "need to combat international terrorism" are accompanied by appeals to "strengthen the CIA" and "increase the CIA's powers." This reminds one of similar campaigns in the United States in the fifties and sixties when, to the accompaniment of similar calls, the CIA was carrying out such intensive acts of sabotage and subversion inside the United States and abroad.

Charity begins at home, according to the English proverb. Bearing in mind the extent of crime in the country, the New York TIMES wrote recently about a "terrorized society." In 1979 there was a murder every 24 minutes in the United States: The authorities talk about the difficulties of fighting crime. OK, but how do you explain the fact that the same American authorities, while aware of the existence of a number of overtly terrorist organizations in the country, are doing nothing practical to ban them? The American press is full of reports about the activation of terrorist activity by the Ku Klux Klan, about the formation by the organization's ringleaders of combat detachments to do violence against Negro figures. It has reached the point where children are now terror targets. Mayor of Atlanta M. Jackson sent President Reagan a telegram calling for help in view of the murder of 14 children in the city: "They are all blacks," the telegram points out.

Other extremist terrorist groups are openly on the rampage in the United States committing criminal acts against foreign citizens in the United States, including Soviet citizens. Only the other day a gang of Zionists again attacked Soviet diplomats in New York. This has repeatedly been drawn to the attention of the relevant authorities in Washington but these legitimate representations are having no visible effect.

Officials in the United States, including the present head of the foreign policy department in Washington, are seasoning their latest calls for "struggle against international terrorism" with generous helpings of anti-Soviet sauce. A conclusion which can be drawn from this is that the campaign's initiators are pursuing aims totally alien to the interests of international cooperation. But it should be clear that it is precisely along the lines of cooperation of this kind that it is possible to wage an effective struggle against the threat to the interests of the entire international community.

All allegations about our country's involvement in terrorist activity are a flagrant and malicious attempt to mislead. The Soviet Union has been and still is a principled opponent of the theory and practice of terrorism, including terrorism in international relations.

In a book entitled "Crimes of an International Character," published here in 1979, Prof (K. I. Kirpets) writes that "terrorism has to be seen as a crime of an international character and even as an international crime, and, moreover, a serious crime which should be enshrined in relevant UN General Assembly decisions."

As the TASS statement says, Soviet leading circles would like to hope that Washington will think seriously about the possible consequences of the continuation of the campaign hostile to the Soviet Union which has started there, will take measures to halt it and will get down to really important matters, and there are many of them, in the plane of sorting our American-Soviet relations and normalizing the international situation as a whole. The Soviet Union has done and is doing all it can to normalize the poltical climate in the world in the interests of peace and international cooperation. This certainly cannot be said of the motives behind the unsavory campaign launched recently in Washington.

'Restoring U.S. Leading Role'

LD091329 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 4 Feb 81 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": "Terrorists"]

[Text] In a whole series of speeches top representatives of the new U.S. administration have announced extremely vigorously and delierately in public that a sturggle against "international terrorism" will take place that J. Carter's administration assigned to the campaign "In defense of human rights." This declaration could only be welcomed--more, it could be regarded as laudable--were it not for a few worrying features. It follows directly from the aforementioned declarations--and the U.S. secretary of state reaffirmed this in a recent speech--that Washington equates terrorism and the peoples' national liberation movement.

There are no national liberation movements whatever--all that is no more than "international terrorism" fueled and inspired by the Soviet Union and its "satellites," A. Haig spits out the "home truth" in true general's fashion.

There is much that could be said in this connection. What is striking is that, by portraying the Soviet Union as the inciter and organizer of terrorist activity throughout our sinful world, the "sovietologists" serving the new administration--who are mostly recruited from the Hoover Institution, which is well known as a center for brute anticommunism--have decided to give their bosses the support of "the facts of history." They are claiming (Richard Pipes, one of the malicious anti-Soviets closest to the new administration, presumably played no minor role in this) that Russia is the birthplace of terrorism and that from time immemorial that is all we have engaged in. As we can see, the threatening gesture is a serious one, the claims are vast and the whole thing has been a long time in the planning and, to all appearances, was prepared well in advance. It is true that a fact that should be known not just by Pipes, a specialist in Russian history, but by any and every educated history teacher in an American secondary school is being disregarded. Namely the fact that from the moment they emerged as a party the Bolsheviks unambiguously, implicitly rejected terror tactics and resolutely stigmatized them. Pipes could have told his superiors that Vladimir Ilich Lenin as a young man, on learning of the arrest of his brother, who had taken part in an attempt on the czar's life, spoke the prophetic words known to every schoolboy in our country: "We will travel a different path!"

Nonetheless, they are throwing down the gauntlet to us, challenging us to discuss the sources, real reasons and culprits behind the existing international terrorism. All right then, we will pick up the gauntlet and accept the invitation to a debate. Let us state straightaway that we interpret the concept of "international terrorism" as applying not only to the "Red Brigades" in Italy or to neo-Nazis blowing up synagogues. We also regard what is going on in Chile, Uruguay and El Salvador, South Africa, South Korea and Israel, which would like to annihilate the Palestinian people, as international terrorism, not forgetting that it is fueled with financial aid and military supplies and also organized and inspired by Washington.

We categorize as international terrorism not only the open armed intervention against the people's system in Afghanistan, which is mostly carried out from Pakistan's territory and, once again, is fueled by Washington. But also, of course, the murder of President J. Kennedy, which is still covered by a veil of "mystery," and the new wave of violence being perpetrated in the United States itself by the Ku Klux Klan and other racists. The CIA's activity, in our view, is also logically part of it. Let us recall at this point that the United States is the only state in the world that grants its special services operating abroad a license to carry out military terrorist activity.

Let us recall the legislation underpinning this species of international terrorism. The law was adopted and signed by the U.S. president 10 October 1951. One article of the law, in particular, envisaged the appropriation of up to $100 million to finance, as it said, "any chosen persons living in the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Albania...or persons who have fled from those countries either to band together in armed forces subunits supporting the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or for other purposes." At the time the Soviet Government, realizing perfectly well that it was a case of legitimizing international gangsterism, made an official protest to the U.S. Government.

When there are laws like that anything is possible, anything goes. For instance, at the very beginning of the sixties the CIA prepared an attempt on the lives of the Cuban leaders, primarily Fidel Castro. The CIA was certain that the killing of Fidel Castro would guarantee the success of the Bay of Pigs invasion.

There occurred a multilayered scandal, evoked not only by the failure of the invasion it transpired that the CIA had hired Sam Giancana, head of the Chicago Mafia and an heir of Al Capone, to kill the leader of the Cuban revolution. Giancana had also failed. In July 1975 someone pumped several bullets into him--he was killed outright: the CIA had decided it would be better if there were no loose ends....

That's the way they operate. And that's who is accusing us of organizing "international terrorism." What does all this mean? It means a great deal. By leveling accusations at the Soviet Union, under the flag of combating terrorism, American imperialism is mounting a global offensive against national liberation movements and all the world's progressive forces in order to restore the U.S. leading role. How is this conceived? Everything that happens in the world that for some reason or other does not suit the U.S. leaders can be declared to be the result of "intrigues" by the Soviet Union, the other socialist states and the "terrorists" in their service. In the same way anything constructive leading toward coopeation with a view to, say, curbing the arms race or suppressing the nuclear jinn can be rejected.

And another thing. McCarthyism is coming back into fashion in the United States nowadays. Some people now have no compunction about loudly declaring: What actually was so bad about Joe McCarthy, aren't we fighting against communism today? The crusade against "international terrorism" clears the way for the introduction of a new and maybe even more sinister version of McCarthyism. Anything would be possible then: The stifling and ruthless destruction of dissidents, as was done to the leaders of the Black Panthers Negro organization.

That is the sort of thing they have in mind. All right then, we shall see how this all turns out for them. J. Carter also began with big claims, in his case regarding "human rights." And the shah of Iran later complained that those damned "human rights" were the detonator of the explosion that blew away his throne and at the same time the whole American bastion in the region. So indeed, let's talk some about "international terrorism." There can be no doubt that some curious things will be revealed: Both who is behind the Red Brigades in Italy and the circumstances connected with the sudden deaths of certain heads of state and government, and much else besides.

WEINBERGER REMARKS ON NEUTRON WEAPONS NOTED

LD100939 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Feb 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Counting on Military Supremacy"]

[Text] Washington, 4 Feb--New U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has held a press conference in the Pentagon.

Weinberger stated that the Republican administration intends to study the question of deploying neutron weapon systems. In the light of the opportunities provided by the neutron weapon, he said, it is essential to carefully study the question of its use. I believe that the neutron weapon will enable us to strengthen our theater forces and we will probably use it. In this connection the Pentagon chief criticized the decision of the head of the previous administration--J. Carter--who under pressure from world public opinion was obliged in April 1978 to officially halt the program for the development and deployment of the neutron weapon. Carter's decision, however, in no way signified that the United States had stopped work on the creation of the sinister weapon of death.

In the same year of 1978 the then White House incumbent ordered that the production of the "main components" of the neutron weapon be initiated. In particular components for Lance missile nuclear warheads and 8-inch artillery shells. Weinberger's statement thus attests that the present Washington administration intends to ignore the will of world public opinion and embark on the deployment of the neutron weapon in West Europe.

The defense secretary stated that despite the settlement of the hostages crisis the United States intends to keep two operational U.S. Navy aircraft carrier formations in the Indian Ocean, although "additional aircraft carriers are required in other parts of the world." According to the Pentagon's figures 34 U.S. ships headed by the aircraft carriers Ranger and Independence are now concentrated in the Indian Ocean.

According to Weinberger the Pentagon is also examining various options for deploying the new MX strategic missile systems. In particular the option of their deployment on ships disguised as merchant ships is being studied.

The military department chief stressed that the United States will continue to pay special attention to training the Rapid Deployment Force. At the same time the United States has begun to train special detachments which will carry out "retaliation" missions in cases similar to the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

The Pentagon chief reported that the United States views with understanding the request from the Israeli and Egyptian Governments for the deployment of U.S. troops on their territory. He also pointed out that he does not exclude the possibility of deploying U.S. troops in other "friendly" countries of the region.

Weinberger noted further that the Reagan administration intends to give additional military aid to Saudi Arabia, which is assessed by political observers as an attempt by Washington to attach Riyadh to the bloc of pro-U.S. states it is creating in the Persian Gulf region.

The new administration, he pointed out, is now revising and studying various programs with a view to further strengthening the armed forces and intends to increase still further military expenditure which, according to the draft budget for fiscal 1982, is planned to be a record sum in U.S. history--$200.3 billion.

The ABC television company has discovered that the U.S. administration will ask Congress to increase the military budget for the current fiscal year by a little over $20 billion. This is 10 percent more than the military budget it inherited from the Carter administration.

The United States, Weinberger said in conclusion, should make further efforts to change in its favor the balance of military forces with the Soviet Union which at present, in his opinion, is assuming a form "unfavorable to the United States." The far-fetched nature of this thesis of the new Pentagon chief's is borne out just by the fact that in the military department's annual report recently sent to congress his predecessor H. Brown noted that "the United States and USSR retain an approximately equivalent overall strategic balance."

DEFENSE AMBITIONS, FOREIGN POLICY DISSENT VIEWED

LD100014 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Congressional committees are discussing the U.S. military budget for 1982 fiscal year. Here is a comment from Yuriy Soltan:

The previous administration requested a record sum of over $200 billion for the Pentagon, but now this does not suit the new leaders of the military department. The Pentagon and lobbyists of military corporations are trying to obtain an increase of spendings on arms. They demand about $40 billion to be allocated additionally.. Almost every day high-ranking Pentagon officials appear in the Senate and House committees to persuade legislators that (?versatile) military programs be adopted urgently and carried out as soon as possible. The defense secretary, Weinberger, demands that the production of new MX intercontinental missiles be sped up. He has also made public the U.S. intention to deploy the neutron weapon in West European countries. George Lehman, in charge of the Navy, has demanded that the U.S. naval strength be increased by one third.

There has also been a talk in congressional committees about the need to dispatch American Armed Forces to the Middle East and increase the number of U.S. naval vessels and aircraft in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

Arms buildup and military preparations are (?sought) to be justified in Washington by allegations that the United States lags behind the Soviet Union in the military field and that the Soviet military budget has been constantly growing. Yet facts indicate that for a number of years Soviet defense spendings have approximately been on the same level. This year they are expected to be decreased both percentage-wise and in absolute terms. Compared with last year spendings on defense will be cut by R50 million and will make up 5.7 percent of the total sum of budgetary spending against 6 percent last year.

Washington's foreign policy is being denounced by the world public, the American public included. According to the San Francisco SUN reporter, 76 percent of the Americans want the relaxation of tension and military spendings reduction to become a reality. One may wonder how long will hundreds of billions of dollars be spent annually to create mass destruction weapons when their present stockpiles can already destroy the world 50-75 times over. It is not a dangerous and wasteful competition in the arms race, to which Washington is pushing the world, that the nations want to have, but the restriction of the arms race and a transition to disarmament.

WATSON COMMENTS ON REAGAN SOVIET POSTURE EXAMINED

LD100546 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 Feb, TASS--TASS news analyst Vladimir Vashedchenko writes: Former U.S. Ambassador to Moscow Thomas Watson in an interview with the ABC television company on Sunday voiced his doubt that Reagan's public attacks on the Soviet Union would be of benefit to the United States. "Any posturing in dealing with the Russians", he said, "is not useful."

Watson expressed his disagreement with a statement alleging that the Soviet Union is after a world domination. "I think", he pointed out, "that the Russians go after their goals a good deal differently than we do...but I think in many areas, the Russians and our interests run in parallel". Soberly assessing the alignment of forces in the world and, among others, between the USSR and the USA, the former U.S. ambassador warned against the danger of the course of confrontation and revival of the cold war. He warned that this could lead to a "collision" and "mutual destruction". Watson is not alone to hold this view. There has been a growing concern and alarm in U.S. political, and business circles and in the broad segments of U.S. public over the foreign policy of the new administration. The desire to demonstrate from the very beginning a "firmness" and "toughness" with regard to the Soviet Union is viewed by many Americans as well as U.S. allies in Western Europe as a curse which has no prospect of success and is dangerous.

Unleashing a campaign hostile to the Soviet Union, accusing it of "connivance with international terrorism" and other "deadly sins", the new Washington administration has, doubtless, contributed to a deterioration of the climate of the Soviet-American relations, complicating solutions to a number of outstanding problems, above all of such a major problem as limiting the arms race in general between East and West. It is for this reason that many prominent American and West European statesmen, public organisations and mass media and the press are now favouring the course of cooperation, consolidation of the achievements of detente, the achievement of agreements to limit nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction.

"Americans should realize how stable and strong the Soviet system is", this is the conclusion made by Watson on leaving the post of U.S. ambassador in Moscow. The new statesmen and politicians in Washington ought to take account of the realities of today's world and should not entertain any illusions that someday they will be able to use with regard to the Soviet Union a "tough" language or talk to it from positions of strength.

SOVIET GENERAL DISCUSSES NORTHERN ISLANDS, PRC

OW090223 Tokyo KYODO in English 0208 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, Feb 9 (KYODO)--A Soviet Army leader has said the Soviet Union is ready to face Japan militarily if it tries to settle the territorial dispute over a group of four small islands off eastern Hokkaido by force. The islands, located only miles off the Japanese shore, were occupied by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II.

"We have to respond if Japan tries to settle (the issue) by force," said Lt. Gen. Michael Kiriyan, deputy director of the research Institute of Military History. "It would naturally lead to war, which would be unnecessary and dangerous to Japan," Kiriyan added.

The warning was made in a recent interview with KYODO News Service reporters, at the time when the Japanese Government was preparing for "the Day of Northern Territories" last Saturday to press the Soviet Union to return the islands. Moscow called the government move "a show of anti-Soviet campaign."

During the two and a half hour interview, Kiriyan also said Soviet forces on two larger islands in the island chain are composed of "several" battalions but did not specify the number. Kiriyan said the Soviet troops are stationed there against a possible Chinese attack, denying charges by the Tokyo government that the Soviet military presence in the area poses a threat to Japan. "Do you think we can attack Japan with the limited forces we have there now?," Kiriyan asked.

Concerning the 1979 Sino-Vietnamese border clash, Kiriyan said Soviet forces would have joined in the dispute if the Chinese had staged a larger offensive against the Soviet ally. "The Chinese were aware" that the Russians were ready to fight, Kiriyan said.

He said China has deployed 65 army divisions in the northern area close to its border with the Soviet Union, outnumbering the Soviet troops placed in the Far East. An army division, in China, usually means 20,000 troops. Kiriyan said China cannot make a military advance into the Soviet Union or stage a global war right now. He did not, however, rule out "military provocations in limited, smaller scales" by that country.

Kiriyan said China successfully test fired intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM) last year and added that the ICBM, if coupled with U.S. military power, would tip the current world military balance. China's ICBM's are aimed at the Soviet Union but it would be some time before it can deploy a number of such missiles out in the field, Kiriyan added.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON POLISH SITUATION

Solidarity as Political Party

LD090922 Moscow TASS in English 0819 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 9 Feb, TASS--PAP agency reports that the public prosecutor's office is conducting investigation into the antistate activities of the group which acts under the name of "public self-defence committee"--KOR.

Anti-socialist groups and extremists from the Solidarity trade-union organisation recently have dramatically intensified their activities against the leading role of the Polish United Workers' Party and against the measures, prepared by the party for the normalization of the situation in the country.

The Solidarity has stepped up its subversive political agitation among the population, using leaflets and its own publications. It is known that such leaders of the KOR committee, as Kuron, Michnik and others, several days before the plenum of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party went to many provinces and major enterprises to agitate the population against the party decisions. They call on various sections of the population and student organizations to resort again to strikes "to increase pressure on the authorities". The Solidarity leaders use the mass media to disseminate their calls to maintain "the strike readiness". Trying to aggravate the situation, Solidarity activists gave their instructions to organize a one-hour strike at a number of enterprises. The telegram to the effect, sent to the Solidarity factory committees, is signed by one of the solidarity leaders, Gwiazda.

Acting in cooperation with the KOR leaders and other anti-socialist forces, the Solidarity leadership is trying to mount a campaign of unbridled slander against the Polish United Workers Party and is organizing attacks on the socialist system in Poland Speaking in one of the districts of Warsaw, Michnik, for example, maintained that Solidarity is, in fact, a political party and that, considering the current situation, this trade union organization "should take on itself political functions." Calls for changing the political system are also made by Kuron.

KOR representatives have sent their emissaries to different parts of the country to maintain the situation of anxiety and tension.

Abrasimov Comments

LD091910 Hamburg DPA in German 1659 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] East Berlin (DPA)--According to Soviet Ambassador in East Berlin Petr Abrasimov, the Soviet Union cannot "remain indifferent to what is happening and the reasons why it is happening today in the Polish People's Republic: In an interview with ARD correspondent in East Berlin Fritz Pleitgen, the full text of which is to be broadcast this evening on the third television program of Westdeutscher Rundfunk, Abrasimov drew attention to Poland's membership in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. The Soviet Union and other communist states are providing Poland with "political, economic and moral support: He did not give an unequivocal answer to the question of whether the Soviet Union regards as possible a situation in which it would intervene as it did in 1968 in Czechoslovakia.

The diplomat, who is also a member of the CPSU Central Committee and who from 1957 through 1961 was ambassador to Poland, spoke of the "change in the political structure of society" and the "dismantlement of socialism" as being the goal of "antisocialist opposition" in Poland about which the U.S. press, for example, is writing quite openly.

The West desires this sort of outcome to events in Poland. "All speeches about the West's noninterference are merely fairy tales for preschool children," Abrasimov said. At the last meeting of the NATO Council "provocative declarations and even threats in connection with events in Poland" were made.

Abrasimov said that the international situation remains complicated as influential forces in the West "particularly on the far side of the ocean" want to destroy the existing correlation of forces in the world. He accused the administration of new U.S. President Ronald Reagan of having begun its foreign policy work with steps "which not only hinder the improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations but are, on the contrary, aimed at aggravating them and increasing tension in the world."

Case Against Moczulski

LD091251 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 4 Feb 81 p 9

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Faces Through Facts": "Moczulski and His 'Confederates'"]

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee organ, TRYBUNA LUDU, has featured an article on the activity of the antisocialist "Confederation for an Independent Poland" and its leader L. Moczulski.

In its account of the well-known credo of Moczulski, who is under investigation, the paper emphasizes, in particular, that this figure's supremely one-sided prejudice against the USSR must be noted. There is nothing surprising about the fact that many of our readers condemn the adventurist concepts of Moczulski and his "Confederation for an Independent Poland." These concepts are an anachronism in a state that constitutes an inviolable element of the socialist community, and cannot find broad support in the country. Nonetheless, Moczulski and figures in his "confederation" in the country and abroad are seeking the overthrow of the socialist system in Poland and the country's withdrawal from the socialist community and the defensive Warsaw Pact.

It must be added that the documents from "Confederation for an Independent Poland" emissaries that the Polish authorities have in their possession, which are addressed to Moczulski and were handed to him in August 1980, contained instructions, directives and descriptions of actions that cannot be described other than as going far beyond the bounds of verbal "opposition" activity, the paper continues. The organization of channels for the movement of coding equipment, intelligence and counterintelligence services and a courier service cannot be regarded as "political activity."

The investigation into the case of Moczulski, so the 25 November 1980 report from the prosecutor general's office says, made it possible to establish that he had also committed other criminal actions against Poland's security and political interests. He and his supporters established contact with foreign centers engaging in activity against Poland, its system and its international alliance. The "Confederation for an Independent Poland" concluded agreements with Western anticommunist organizations, including the editorial board of the magazine KULTURA in Paris, to secure funds for activity inside Poland.

More and more members of the "confederation" are realizing this. As a spokesman for the Polish Ministry of Internal Affairs told the editorial board, a considerable number of them have recently made confessions to the organs of power. The process of the definite disintegration of the "Confederation for an Independent Poland" accelerated after its leader was arrested, and also after the "confederation's" true aims and its ties with foreign reactionaries were made public.

It is now known, the article points out, whether the organization actually ceased its antistate and antisocialist actions after a number of members left the "Confederation for an Independent Poland," especially disappointed young "confederates."

As the instructions from abroad envisage, the organization may have merely gone "deeper underground."

The full picture of L. Moczulski's activity will be shown by the investigation, which, the spokesman for the Ministry of Internal Affairs stressed, is in its final stage.

'Anti-Polish Campaign'

LD101201 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 5

[M. Mikhaylov article under the rubric "Beware, Misinformation!": "Instigators"]

[Text] Now that the meeting of representatives of the states which participated in the all-European conference has resumed work in Madrid, the peace-loving public is increasingly imperatively demanding that obstacles be removed from the path of the policy of detente. In the West, however, reaction's aspirations and actions are oriented in the diametrically opposite direction: They are directed toward complicating still more the international situation by any possible means and toward continuing and intensifying the "psychological war."

The West's bourgeois mass media, particularly such radio stations as Voice of America [VOA], Deutsche Welle [DW], the BBC, Radio Liberty [RL] and Radio Free Europe [RFE] are serving these unseemly aims.

At the very beginning of the Polish events these radio stations conducted subversive propaganda, inciting antisocialist actions calling on elements hostile to people's power "to go over to the offensive" and even giving them direct instructions. And yet neither VOA, DW nor the BBC are any kind of small privately owned stores but are state organizations. The links between the CIA and RL-RFE which are entrenched in Munich have long been well known. The U.S. Congress has planned to spend about $114 million in 1981 on beefing up and expanding their programs. And the stations are earning their moeny. RL-FFE have recently begun devoting over 40 percent of their air time to broadcasts on Poland. Their direct appeals to "finish with socialism" on Polish soil frequently resound over the air. RFE broadcasts coded instructions in addition to the aforementioned slogans which are broadcast in plain words. A radio transmitter, belonging to VOA and located "somewhere in Portugal" is also resorting to such instructions.

The anti-Polish broadcasts of VOA itself, of DW and the BBC are essentially no different. True, they use more cunning tactics. Trying to avoid being exposed, the Western radio stations are not, as it were, expressing their own opinions but are broadcasting "objective information" on the events in Poland. But the information is selected in such a way as to provoke an even greater complication and destabilization of the situation in the country. First, the leadership of the Solidarity trade unions is urged to engage in "political activity" by opposing the organs of power and by not submitting to them. Special emphasis is laid on undermining the PZPR's leading role. That was precisely the real meaning behind the Western radio station's broadcasts in the final 10 days of January 1981. At the same time they are stubbornly spreading utterly false fabrications about an "external danger" which is allegedly threatening Poland from its Warsaw Pact allies.

But bourgeois propaganda is keeping quiet about the revanchist claims of the unions and regional associations of so-called "exiles" in the FRG whose hopes of "returning to the east" have been revived. Is this not because some NATO circles share these revanchist "ideas"?

It is notable that in recent days Western propaganda has established such a close link with the antisocialist elements in Poland that it is "publicizing" the timetable of their future provocative actions in advance. Such a "timetable" has already been announced, for example, for almost all of the first 10 days of February.

The coordination of actions between certain Western circles and the antisocialist elements in Poland is becoming increasingly brazen in character. Polish antisocialist groupings, for example, have established contacts across the ocean with a certain (Ganff), ringleader of the organization calling itself "free Poland." Moczulski is represented in the FRG by M. Pstrag-Beilenski who haunts the thresholds of West German anti-Polish associations. This company receives help from British sources via K. Sabbat who is trying to emerge from mothballs as "premier of the Polish government in London." The Polish emigre journal KULTURA in Paris and the newspaper CZAS, published in Canada, are being used to instruct antisocialist elements, both unmasked and still disguised, in Poland.

Judging by the whole character of the anti-Polish campaign, there can scarcely be any doubt that the propaganda and subversive activity against socialist Poland is being directed from these NATO centers for which the struggle and "psychological war"against socialism, dictated by hatred for the new world, were and remain one of their main tasks.

The PZPR leadership, the Polish press, the country's communists and all Poles who hold dear the interests of socialism are calling for a decisive rebuff to the intrigues of the enemies of People's Poland. "The supporters of cold war," the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote, "are trying to use the crisis existing in our country so as to discredit the socialist system and communism's ideals. Therefore, it should be stated clearly that we have no need of such "concern" for our affairs from the NATO Council, the Pentagon or the CIA. We shall manage to set our own house in order."

This reflects the will of millions of Poles, genuine patriots, who by their deeds are defending their motherland's socialist path of development."

The intrigues of the enemies of the Polish People's Republic--including the radio saboteurs--are doomed to failure.

Polish Veteran Cited

LD101047 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Druzenko dispatch: "Voice of Veterans"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw--At the present difficult time for Poland we are hearing the increasingly resolute voices of Polish working people calling for the process of stabilization in the country to take place in an atmosphere of calm and order. War and labor veterans are having their firm and weighty say, full of concern to preserve and augment the socialist gains. Meetings and aktivs of voivodship organizations of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy are adopting appeals emphasizing the need to mobilize all the people's creative forces in the name of Poland's prosperity and socialist future. Our Warsaw correspondent met with a veteran who fought for his motherland's liberation in the ranks of the Polish People's Army, an active participant in socialist building in Poland.

Stanislaw Cywinski retired 2 years ago, but he does not wish to take a rest from work: He frequently visits his shops and regularly addresses young people, and, moreover, there will always be work for him on the plant's veterans council.

"I spent more than 20 years with the plan and I have been able to judge how it has changed and grown, in just the same way as our capital and the whole country have.... This must not be forgotten--how much the people have done, how much they have built with their own hands. Are we now to cancel out all this, as some people are trying to do? Impossible!"

Our conversation took a turn natural in the present situation and touched on what people are talking about and what certainly troubles everyone in this country, particularly a soldier, worker and communist who shed blood for its liberation, restored it after the devastation of war and built a socialist Poland.

"We are living through difficult days," Stanislaw Cywinski said. "Renewal on a socialist basis is being named as the way out of the crisis which has arisen. I advocate such renewal, rectifying the mistakes that have been made, restoring the normal production rhythm and strengthening the party's role and its links with the working people. But this renewal is possible only given the full mobilization of people in labor. Unfortunately, the present situation--and it is accompanied by the tension and chaos created by incessant strikes--arouses serious concern. It is hard to consider logical the actions of certain figures in Solidarity, who are essentially working not toward stabilization but in the opposite direction. Yes, there may be arguments, and there may be different ways to resolve them. But they must be resolved with the help of consultations, discussions and agreements, not by such an extreme means as a strike. Alas, they are becoming an almost daily phenomenon, and this when the economy is experiencing an acute crisis. It must be understood that no one but we Poles will work for Poland. This is the duty of us Poles. It is not for nothing that a Polish proverb says: "Praca nas wzbogaca," that is, "Work enriches us." It is one hundredfold true in a socialist society, where no one has the right to get rich at the expense of another's labor.

"Quite frankly," the veteran continued, "I am amazed why certain figures in Solidarity are continuing to stoke an atmosphere of strikes; now, when so much has to be done--quickly, vigorously, at every plant, for our economy needs a second wind. It is necessary to step up the pace, mobilizing all reserves so there are both adequate energy resources and goods on the market. What is needed for this is solidarity in work not in strikes. It is noteworthy that the television and newspapers are reporting on how our situation is being evaluated--in the sphere of strikes, too--in the West, in bourgeois newspapers. Even there some people are amazed and do not understand the logic of Solidarity's actions. And yet it is known that those journalists and editors do not have a special love of socialism.

"Of course, we ourselves, most of all, must be concerned about our affairs. And I am sure that the Polish working class--and cohesive labor has always been its pride and honor--will remain true to itself, doing everything to overcome the difficulties, in order not only to preserve but also to augment the gains of socialism in our country.

"The moral and material support of the Soviet people is very important to us," S. Cywinski said in conclusion. "From the very beginning, when Poland's soil was being trampled by the Hitlerites, and during the first years of the formation of people's power and throughout the history of People's Poland we have felt the assistance of our true friend--the Soviet Union. And we feel it now. And we value that assistance highly, as assistance is always valued when it comes at a difficult time."

Poles Look to PZPR

LD091637 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 81 p 4

[Correspondent O. Losoto "Reportage from the Polish People's Republic": "On Plock Soil"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw--We had many meetings in Plock. Workers, engineers, party members and representatives of branch trade unions spoke of their desire to work highly productively in a calm atmosphere and of the specific efforts being made to normalize life in the collectives.

They are disturbed by the activization of socialist Polands opponents, who would like to turn back its development, overthrow the people's power, remove the PZPR from the leadership of the country and destroy the ties which link Poland with the fraternal Warsaw Pact member states and CEMA members.

A frank conversation took place, for example, at the M. Nowotko combine plant. The workers who came to the meeting with us did not conceal the existing difficulties. But their words conveyed confidence that the crisis will be overcome, for the reality of socialism's achievements on Polish soil is behind them.

This same combine plant is a graphic example of these changes. Its director Waclaw Wojciechowski recalls that 25 years ago when he arrived at the enterprise as a young engineer, steppe surrounded the few plant buildings which were standing there.

In 1954 the assembling of combines began here and the first 40 grain-harvesting machines came off the production line. Envoys from the Taganrog combine plant helped to start up the enterprise. The Soviet Union also provided technical backup. The workers remember this.

"Our plant fulfilled the 1980 production plan," foreman Jan Brzezinski says. "Soviet friends helped us in this. At the tensest moment when we were without rubber tires for the wheels, the Soviet Union supplied us with them."

Jan Brzezinski; welder Tadeusz Rubinski; Jan Szelagowski, chairman of the section organization of the Metal Workers' Branch Trade Union; and Jozef Korz, secretary of the primary party organization of one of the shops; told us that certain leaders of the Solidarity trade union, who bear direct responsibility for the aggravation of the situation, are striving to arrogate to themselves controlling functions and to place themselves above the administration and state organs. The workers are demanding that calm and order be guaranteed and normal working conditions created.

"Socialism is our system. I am one of those who asserted it in our land. And I will defend it," Jan Szelagowski said, as though voicing the common view.

"There is no doubt that the situation is difficult," Alfred Walek, first secretary of the voivodship PZPR committee, told us. "A fierce struggle is under way. We are currently directing all our forces to strengthening the party, reawakening its attacking spirit and restoring Leninist norms of intraparty life. At party meetings concrete talk is going on about the role and place of the PZPR member."

Under difficult conditions the party is waging a struggle against those who are trying to undermine socialist building in Poland. Millions of Poles realize that there is no other real force in Poland which will get the country out of its difficulties apart from the party.

Pinkowski Resignation Reported

LD100018 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2358 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Feb (TASS)--As PAP has reported, the eighth PZPR Central Committee plenum has been informed that Jozef Pinkowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, has resigned from his post as chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers. The Central Committee decreed that Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, be proposed as chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers at the next plenary session of the Sejm.

Decisions were adopted by the PZPR Central Committee at its eighth plenum on 9 February. The final speech was delivered by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

PZPR Plenum Viewed

LD091835 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] The eighth full-scale meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party has opened in Warsaw. A Radio Moscow correspondent, Viktor Oleynichev, has sent the following report:

Every full-scale meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party is a big event for the country. This is hardly surprising. The Polish United Workers' Party is the guiding force of Polish society. It always was and remains to be such a force. The current meeting will draw much of the public's attention in what has been a critical period for Poland. The country is living through economic and many other difficulties. The 2 months' period between the full-scale meetings was marked by the stepped-up activity of party organizations at all levels. A critical view was taken of the mistakes of the recent past. Ways are being sought which will not allow the crisis to repeat. Thousands of proposals have already been submitted to the central commission for the preparation of the ninth congress of the party and its local branches that are in every province. These proposals show how, in the opinion of the Polish communists, the party's renewal can be achieved and the party ranks cemented. A particular emphasis is laid on the moral and ideological principles every party member should be (?armed) with, on where this party member stands and how he treats the developments that reign in the country today.

In his letter to the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU a worker of a truck factory in the town of Plock declared that party members should oppose with utmost determination the slogans and actions that have nothing in common with socialism and are meant to undermine the party unity. In a bid to restore stability and consolidate socialist gains, the Polish United Workers' Party tries to bring together all the forces, including those in the trade union movement which are concerned about Poland's future. The Polish communists want the trade unions to be defenders of the interests of the working class. They do not want them to be engaged in activities aimed against its interests.

Friendship Society's Plea

LD071335 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Feb, TASS--The Presidium of the main board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society has turned to the Polish people with a call for strengthening unity, for loyalty to the alliances of People's Poland. Since the establishment of Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, says the resolution issued here by the Presidium, we have set ourselves the task of truthfully informing the people that friendship, alliance and all round cooperation between the Polish and Soviet peoples are a guarantee of Poland's independence, sovereignty and development, serve towards strengthening our state's prestige.

The resolution notes that the Polish people strongly condemn any manifestation of trends, which are directed at undermining the fundamentals of the countries' socialist development, the alliance between Poland and the USSR, the trends, which are supported by anti-communist centres both in the outside the country. In conditions of growing international tensions, which are whipped up by the imperialist circles, the growing arms race, the attempts at undermining the unity of the countries of the socialist community, the resolution stresses, the forthcoming 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the voice of the Leninist party, which consistently struggles for peace all over the world, for disarmament and social progress, is of great international significance, helps strengthen the might and unity of our fraternal states. Guided by the interests of the people, the members and activists of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society will consistently work among the broad front of the patriotic and progressive forces, which are rallied around the Polish United Workers' Party and the allied parties in the effort for social transformations.

ZHIVKOV DISCUSSES DETENTE, BULGARIAN JUBILEE

LD061325 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA correspondent interview with Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Comittee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council: "Friendship Forever"]

[Text] Sofia--[Question] As is known, 1981 will be a special year in the history of socialist Bulgaria: It is the year of the 12th BCP Congress, the 25th anniversary of the historic April plenum of 1956, the 90th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian revolutionary Marxist party and the glorious 1300-year jubilee of the Bulgarian state. Please tell us, Comrade Zhivkov, about the life of Bulgarian communists and your country's working people during these days.

[Answer] There are not so very many states on the old continent which have 13 centuries of history behind them. On their path the Bulgarian people have traversed the abysses and the heights and have known defeat and victory, great torments and great joys. What has been, has been. Nothing can be reversed, nothing can be changed. But it is in our power, in the year of the Bulgarian state's 1300-year jubilee, looking back on the path we have traveled, to bring out of the darkness of centuries and to show to the world--first and foremost, to present generations--those deeds, that chain of material, spiritual and combat exploits by the people and their best sons which represent the people's revolutionary democratic tradition of the Bulgarian state's development. It is thanks to this that Bulgaria was able to survive all the vicissitudes of fate and that on 9 September 1944--less than 70 years after liberation from five centuries of foreign enslavement--it stepped into the era of socialism and communism.

The highest stage in the development of the revolutionary-democratic struggle in our country was undoubtedly the birth of the revolutionary Marxist party of the Bulgarian working class. The Bulgarian Communist Party traveled a long path of development before becoming what it is today--a Marxist-Leninist party which confidently directs the building of the developed socialist society and leads Bulgaria toward the approaches to a communist society. But however it may have changed over the years, it is still the party that was born in Buzludzha Mountain 90 years ago, 2 August 1891, and which flowed like a fast mountain stream toward today's deep river. That is why this year we are first and foremost paying the tribute of filial gratitude to the participants in the Buzludzha congress. Even if the anniversary of the party's creation was not such a nice round number, it would still not go unnoticed, since it is one of the most decisive events in Bulgaria's 13 centuries of history and the birth date of the Bulgarian people's most precious offspring.

From its earliest days the Bulgarian Communist Party, being the direct heir and continuer of the cause of those who fought for the Bulgarian revival, won the people's love. Despite persecutions and bloody sacrifices it grew into a political force of paramount importance. It became the leading party in the struggle against fascism and capitalism. After the victory of the 9 September socialist revolution it rightly became the party heading socialist building. From one 5-year plan to the next, year after year the BCP proves in practice that it has no interests beside the people's interests and that everything it does is done for man's good and in man's name. That is why our people love their party and follow with profound interest its activity and the decisions of its forums, which assess what has been done and set tomorrow's tasks. They greet party congresses with broad, nationwide competition. They implement the decisions of party forums with tremendous enthusiasm.

Party congresses have always been major events in the life of the party, people and country. The 12th BCP Congress will undoubtedly be such an event. We have been preparing for it for a long time. I think I can say that the preparations started immediately after the 11th congress. Substantial theoretical work has been done. The national party conference, Central Committee plenums and national conferences have elaborated the main questions of our activity at the present stage.

Broad practical measures have been outlined to create the conditions for making the Eight 5-Year Plan a 5-year plan of scientific and technical progress. All the theoretical and practical preconditions have been created for ensuring that the 12th BCP Congress takes place at a level worthy of our party and lays the foundations for a new stage in our motherland's socioeconomic development.

The holding of the 12th congress coincides with the 25th anniversary of the BCP Central Committee April plenum. Our people have called the April plenum historic. The country's entire ideological, political, economic and cultural development over the last 25 years confirms the correctness of this definition. Our party is rallied closely around its Central Committee, and the people are rallied around the party and are loyal to its April line and policy. The party and people have overcome considerable difficulties in past years, and the possibility of certain difficulties in the coming years is not excluded. We are aware of this and we are striving to soften the adverse influence of the world economy on our country's economy and, as hitherto, not only to maintain but to improve our people's living standard. It is extremely clear to all of us--the Central Committee, communists and working people--that the only correct path is the resolute introduction of scientific and technical progress, improving the economy's quality and efficiency and increasing social labor productivity. We have no doubt that the 12th congress will continue and develop the party's April line in building a developed socialist society. Incidentally, this will be the most fitting way to honor the anniversary of the BCP Central Committee April plenum.

In the year of the 1300-year jubilee of the Bulgarian state we again stress clearly and unequivocally the exceptional significance of Bulgaria's membership of the socialist community and above all of friendship and alliance with the fraternal Soviet Union for the motherland's national independence and for its free, steady development as a socialist state. Our people have always believed devoutly in "Grandfather Ivan," as we have called our Russian brother since distant times. And this is natural, since Russia's sons who came to the aid of the fighting Bulgarian people did indeed bring us national freedom on their bayonets.

We also recall the unforgettable days of September 1944, when the two fraternal peoples met once again. We recall the years of socialist building: the first Soviet tractors, the first Soviet combines, the first plants constructed and equipped by the Soviet land on our territory. These 35 years have been the most fruitful, the most significant in Bulgaria's 13 centuries of history. That is why all of us, young and old, ordinary working people and leading party and state figures, say again and again for all to hear: Yes, Bulgarian-Soviet friendship springs from the depths of the ages and will last forever.

[Question] How do you assess the international situation prevailing in early 1981?

[Answer] It is obviously complex and contradictory. A series of actions by former U.S. President Carter's administration--an administration which ended in fiasco--and the decisions adopted by the aggressive NATO bloc the year before last faced the whole world with danger. The most reactionary circles of imperialism in the United States and a number of other capitalist states have for some years now been waging an unbridled slander campaign and a veritable psychological war against real socialism and its main force--the Soviet Union. The imperialist elite's criminal collusion with the Chinese leadership has grown up on this anti-Soviet, anticommunist basis.

Imperialism is doing everything possible to change the correlation of forces in its own favor. Military budgets without precedent in peacetime are being adopted in Western countries, above all the United States. The creation of new, even more highly developed types of weapons of destruction is being speeded up.

The deployment of nearly 600 new nuclear-armed medium-range missiles in West Europe is being prepared. Matters have gone so far that a directive on waging so-called "limited" nuclear war has been promulagated in the United States. Whole areas of the world have been declared spheres of the "vital interests" of a country located thousands of kilometers away. The liberated countries and the national liberation movement are being subjected to massive military, economic and political pressure. Major rapid deployment forces have been created--that is, forces for rapid military intervention in countries which will not submit to the U.S. will.

The revival of imperialism's claims to rule mankind's destinies cannot be disrupted. But its actions indicate not strength, but rather weakness and imperialism's inability to cope with the problems posed to it by the implacable inexorable march of history. Preparations for war and the arms race will not help it resolve its internal problems: to reduce unemployment, halt inflation and weaken the class struggle in capitalist countries. On the contrary, all this deepens those problems. Nor can the imperialists, by force of arms, halt the progress of the world revolutionary process and keep in their orbit the countries and peoples over which they have lorded it for centuries and whose natural wealth they have plundered and continue to plunder. Mankind is in motion, and more and more countries and regions of the world are taking the path of independence and social progress.

Imperialist's attempts to change the correlation of forces in its own favor to the detriment of world socialism are also doomed to complete failire. It is not only we, the peoples of the Warsaw Pact states, who have been convinced of the fruitlessness of such attempts. The fruitlessness of these attempts has also become clear to very influential political and business circles in capitalist countries, including the West European allies of the United States. We have no doubt that peace throughout the world today is based above all on the might of the Soviet Union and all the Warsaw Pact countries. That is why nobody should doubt that we will continue to do everything possible to prevent the forces of war from prevailing over the forces of peace.

While strengthening the all-around might, unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact countries, at the same time we will implement still more persistently the foreign policy of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems handed down to us by the great Lenin, and we will fight for the continuation of the detente policy, the ending of the arms race, for disarmament and mutually advantageous cooperation.

The role, influence and contribution of the international communist and workers movement and the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America in the struggle to avert the danger of war is constantly increasing in the world. Millions of working people and influential public, political and state figures in the West are fighting energetically for lasting peace, detente and active international cooperation. The international forums held in our country last year--the dialogue on detente questions organized on the 80th anniversary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, the World Parliament of the Peoples for Peace, the third international writers meeting--were an impressive demonstration of the will and determination of many millions of people to close the road to thermonuclear catastrophe. I am profoundly convinced that by the joint efforts of states and peoples which value peace and life on earth the peace-loving policy will conquer.

[Question] What, in your opinion, are the prospects for the further development of the situation in Europe?

[Answer] Europe is the continent where in the seventies of our turbulent revolutionary century the detente policy secured its most significant successes. The European peoples felt clearly and convincingly that differences in political systems and ideologies cannot be an obstacle to peaceful coexistence and cooperation between states. The detente process in Europe embraces a wide range of spheres of international relations.

However, we have recently witnessed serious attempts by American and certain other imperialists to start a new ice age in Europe. They have counterposed intensified NATO military preparations to the European peoples' desire for an end to the arms race. Despite the European peoples' interest in the development of cooperation in various spheres, they are trying to impose a policy of bans, restrictions, boycotts and blockades. It is in Europe that the enemies of peace and detente perpetrate their most dangerous provocations against socialist countries.

All this activity by reaction has had an unfavorable effect on the political situation in Europe. After all, it is no secret that a new world war could have disastrous consequences for our continent, where, apart from anything else, the concentration of warheads and military hardware is approximately 20 times higher than the average for the whole world. Preventing war is the first priority for all who live in Europe. And I personally am convinced that not only European peoples but European governments will display reason and realism. I look to the future with optimism.

I am given grounds for this optimism by the fact that there were politicians in West Europe who sat at the same table with representatives of the socialist countries during the Helsinki conference and signed the historic Final Act. It is in vain that the old enemies of the CSCE try to declare the 1970's nonexistent. However short that period was, it showed the peoples, business circles, politicians and statesmen that it had incomparable advantages over the cold war period, yielded great fruits and opened up even greater prospects for mutually advantageous cooperation among European states. And I do not believe it was an accident that even when the former U.S. administration took its most adventurist steps against peaceful coexistence and detente, dialogue among European countries, continued, including dialogue at the highest level.

The Madrid meeting also began thus, despite the artificially created obstacles. There are grounds for hope that it will continue in a constructive spirit and will examine the most important questions on which peace and security in Europe now depend.

As for Bulgaria, we are doing everything in our power to strengthen peace and detente in Europe and the world. Bulgaria advocates equitable, broad cooperation with countries near and far. Of course, our party and government devote particularly great attention to the situation in the Balkans, where the Bulgarian state was created 13 centuries ago and where fate itself ordained us to live through the ages with the other Balkan peoples. We can note with satisfaction that by joint efforts we have been able to maintain the gains of detente and that peaceful cooperation and good-neighborliness are now dominant in our region. Despite certain difficulties created by the feeble designs of reactionary forces toward the Balkans, we will continue to develop Bulgaria's relations with our neighbors in the same spirit. We are profoundly convinced that strengthening peace in the Balkans contributes to the cause of strnegthening peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

[Question] The 26th CPSU Congress is soon to begin work in Moscow. What would you, Comrade Zhivkov, wish for the communists of Lenin's party and Soviet people?

[Answer] I would like to say this: We Bulgarians always wish Soviet communists and the Soviet people everything that Bulgarian communists and the Bulgarian people would wish themselves.

The 26th CPSU Congress will be the main event in the first year of the new decade. As in the past, so now too we are well aware of what your mighty, boundless socialistist motherland means for the fate of peace. The resolution of major social questions, the improvement of Soviet people's material and cultural level and the strengthening of the Soviet Union's economic might and defense capability gladden all honest people in the world, even if they are not communists. And communists and the builders of socialism are inspired by your remarkable victories in building a communist society.

Our party has always regarded the CPSU as its elder brother and has learned from it during the years of the struggle; now too, in the years of socialist building, we draw on its theoretical contribution and practical experience. We admire your political and labor enthusiasm, your ardent patriotism and your consistent internationalism, your optimism and the heroic achievements with which Soviet people are greeting the 26th congress of Lenin's party--a party led by the Leninist Central Committee headed by our dear friend and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that worthy Leninist and the greatest fighter for peace of our time. We are profoundly convinced that the 26th CPSU Congress will without doubt become a new milestone on the great path of the party which leads the greatest country of modern times and which embodies the hopes of all mankind for a peaceful, happy future.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, Bulgarian communists and all the Bulgarian people I greet Soviet communists and all Soviet people fraternally and with all my heart, and wish them new successes in building a communist society.

BCP'S BALEV DESCRIBES EXCHANGE OF PARTY CARDS

LD091131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 81 p 4

[Article by Milko Balev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee under the rubic "In the Fraternal Parties": "Review of Combat Ranks"]

[Text] Sofia--A crucial campaign in the BCP's life--the exchange of party membership cards--is now over. Conducted in accordance with a decision of the 11th BCP Congress, this campaign developed into a powerful lever for raising the standard of intraparty life. "The exchange of cards is an important political, ideological and organizational measure by the party and it must become a review of our combat ranks," Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee, pointed out at the 11th party congress. "It must help to make communists more active and willing to take responsibility, increase their Marxist-Leninist consciousness and strengthen their discipline and moral principles in production and in public and everyday life."

This exchange of party cards was radically different from previous ones both as regards the reasons which brought it about and its nature and aims. In this case we drew on the CPSU's rich experience in conformity with our specific features. We fully concur with the view expressed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev that exchanging party documents is a way of activating communists and party organizations in the struggle to solve the tasks facing them, to create a climate of intolerance toward violaters of the party rules and to rid the party ranks of those unworthy of the lofty title of communist.

The increase in the Communist Party's leadership role during the building of the new society is an objective and natural process, whose implementation requires that constant concern be shown for improving the composition of the working people's combat vanguard. The periodic reviews of our ranks are a natural and necessary process for strengthening the party and increasing its ability to perform its vanguard role.

This also applies in full measure to the latest exchange of cards. It is not prompted by any crisis phenomena and is not in the nature of a "purge." The BCP has glorious revolutionary traditions connected with such names as Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov. Its general line is scientifically grounded and has been proven in life. The party is united and cohesive, has firm links with the people and is successfully guiding social building. The situation in the country is one of stability and creativity.

The operation which has just ended was one of the measures taken by the BCP in recent years to increase its creative and constructive role in the interests of making fuller use of our social system's vast potential and reserves, of the continued building of developed socialism and consolidating and enriching the socialist way of life. When tackling these tasks the party must be equal to the injunctions formulated in the party program adopted by the 10th BCP Congress in 1971 and in the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress, the BCP Central Committee July (1976) plenum and the 1978 national party conference. The exchange of cards is an illustration of the BCP's comprehensive approach to implementing those injunctions and is part of our work to further strengthen and develop the primary party organizations--the labor collectives' main nuclei--to make every communist more active and to combine party policy with the masses' vital creativity.

In political terms the campaign which was just ended was a specific, frank and principled conversation with every communist about the current problems of the party's activity and about his personal contribution to the implementation of the course outlined by the BCP. In ideological terms it was aimed at further strengthening the party ranks' ideological and political unity, and in organizational terms it helped to further develop intraparty life. In other words, the exchange of party documents performed monitorial, educational organizational and ideological functions.

The whole operation was carried out in close connection with the implementation of the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and of the national party conference. This made it an active factor in mobilizing communists' strength and energy in order to solve key political, economic, social, ideological and cultural tasks and overcome objective and subjective difficulties in building the new life. Stepping up the activities of party organs and organizations had a beneficial effect on collectives' implementation of the targets of the 5-year plan and of the counterplans.

Individual work with communists intensified substantially during this period. Interviews with party members took place at Bureau sessions of primary party organizations and plant, establishment, community, rayon, city and okrug party committees. These are businesslike meetings between collective electoral organs and communists. Party members reported on their work frankly and self-critically. The discussion would end with an evaluation which was then submitted to the party meetings. They generally took place in an atmosphere of great vigor and exactingness. The get-togethers and meetings were preceded by interviews at the particular communist's place of employment and residence about his work and conduct. BCP members' addresses to party organizations developed into reports on themselves to the working people. In short, the injunction that every communist is answerable for the party just as the party is answerable for him was indeed implemented.

The BCP Central Committee closely followed the campaign's progress and promptly corrected organizations adopting a purely formal approach to the exchange of party documents and failing to display the necessary exactingness toward certain communists whose actions and behavior were undermining the prestige of the party itself. All this reflects the characteristic features of the present stage in the BCP's development and the atmosphere of principledness and collectivism in decisionmaking, mutual respect, trust and comradeship, greater criticism and self-criticism and rigorous adherence to Leninist norms and principles of party life prevailing in the party.

The BCP Central Committee and party organs and organizations are now analyzing the results of this campaign and drawing conclusions for further work, chief of which is that the exchange of party documents played an exceptionally positive rule in the life of the party as a whole.

It can be said with complete justification that the BCP is now more combat-fit and better prepared to solve the lofty and crucial tasks involved in building mature socialism in our country. Its leadership role has been strengthened and there has been a major improvement in the work of communists' primary organizations. The BCP's prestige has increased among broad sections of the working people, along with their trust in it and in its principled course, and the conviction has deepened that it will continue to successfully direct the country's development and operate effectively in working people's interests. The party's ties with every section of the people have thus been still further consolidated.

The exchange of cards was a convincing manifestation of communists' determination to continue to unswervingly follow the BCP's Leninist course, elaborated by the Central Committee's April 1956 Plenum. Life has once again shown that this course is now determining the activities of party organizations and all communists. Enormous gains in social, economic and cultural life have been achieved in Bulgaria in recent years. We have every reason to speak of the period which began in 1956 as the new April stage in the party's development and socialist building, a stage marked by working people's spirited and creative work and inseparably linked with an enormous political, theoretical and organizational contribution to strengthening the BCP and Comrade Todor Zhivkov's socialist building.

In 1981 we will celebrate the 25th anniversary of the historic April plenum. Our party and the people will greet the jubilee with a tremendous sense of satisfaction at the successes achieved and in a situation where forces have been fully mobilized for solving new tasks.

Another important result of the exchange of party cadres is the fact that it has favorably affected the quality of the BCP membership. The party's social base has broadened and strengthened. The unity and continuity of the different generations within the BCP is one of our biggest gains, which we cherish and are developing. At the same time as the party ranks were being reviewed the process of their replenishment continued. Class criteria form the basis of the work of improving the party's qualitative composition. In the period since the 11th congress the BCP has enrolled more than 100,000 new members, 50.4 percent of whom are members of the working class and 75.8 percent of whom are not more than 30 years of age.

The BCP jettisoned those workers, including certain leading workers, who had lost the qualities of a communist and were failing to conform with the dictates of the program and the party rules, who were flouting the law of the land and the norms of socialist morality, who were harboring petit bourgeois and Philistine inclinations, and undermining the party's prestige and influence among the masses. The party organizations were qualitatively improved by refusing to issue new cards to 3.8 percent of their previous membership, penalizing 2 percent of the BCP membership for specific transgressions and deferring the issue of new cards to 2 percent of the membership.

The party membership review prompted a further raising of the criteria for evaluating communists' political and working qualities. It demonstrated the BCP's political and moral purity and at the same time it was a further manifestation of the concern for every party members and the fostering in him of those qualities enabling him to worthily bear the lofty title of communist. At the same time, greater attention is now paid to ensuring that BCP members are businesslike and competent and able to put concern for the working people above all else and strengthen the socialist state.

It must also be pointed out that the exchange of documents helped to improve the work style and methods of party organs and organizations and that collective leadership has been strengthened.

Party committees and party organizations have been prompt in exposing incipient contradictions and have found correct solutions to current problems. Primary organizations are now more vigorously exercising their right to supervise various spheres of life. Of course, there is still room for improvement in the work of building the social processes.

The review of the party's combat ranks reaffirmed Bulgarian communists's unconditional loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, demonstrated their will to resolutely rebuff imperialism's ideological and other subversion and attempts to pervert and distort revolutionary teaching and revealed a desire to deepen and enrich Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and cooperation with the other fraternal socialist countries and strengthen the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement.

Communists worthily passed the examination set them by their party and their people. Their feelings were particularly vividly expressed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. "The title 'communist' is held in high regard here in Bulgaria," he said on receiving a new party card bearing the number the number 1. "But unlike other titles it is not something given once and for all. A communist defends and guards his title throughout his life and with his whole being."

Bulgarian communists are proud of their party, which is approaching its 12th congress strong, mature, firmly linked with the people, confidently creating a society of developed socialism and unswervingly fulfilling its internationalist duty to strengthen the socialist community, develop the world revolutionary process and defend world peace.

KONOTOP MEETS ROMANIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

AU091534 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Feb 81 p 6

[AGERPRES correspondent I. Dumitrascu report]

[Text] The delegation of the Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship With the Soviet Union [ARLUS] led by Florian Balaure, prorector of the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy and member of the ARLUS General Council Bureau, which visited the Soviet Union to attend festivities marking the 33d anniversary of the first Romanian-USSR treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, was received by V.I. Konotop, member of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, first secretary of the CPSU regional Moscow committee and chairman of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society [SRFS] central leadership. The meeting was attended by Romanian Ambassador to USSR Trainan Dudas.

A cooperation protocol for 1981 was signed on 6 February in Moscow between the ARLUS and the SRFS.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR IN LVOV--An all-union scientific conference dedicated to the 1,300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian state ended in Lvov on 30 January. Participating in the conference proceedings were Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, and Minkov, Bulgarian consul general in Kiev. While in Lvov, members of the Bulgarian delegation laid flowers at the monument to Lenin, saw historical monuments in the city, visited museums and attended a Soviet-Bulgarian friendship soiree [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 30 Jan 81 AU]

NATO WINTER MANEUVERS BEGIN IN TURKEY 9 FEB

LD092330 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Ankara, 9 Feb, TASS--NATO's winter command-headquarters manoeuvres began today in Turkey's eastern province of Erzurum. Besides the officers of the Turkish Army, the exercises will be attended by representatives of the armies of the United States, Great Britain, Italy, the FRG and Belgium.

The command-headquarters exercises of NATO are held parallel with the winter exercises of the Turkish Army "Jumhuriet Fazilettir-81".

PRESIDIUM RATIFIES BLACK SEA AGREEMENT WITH TURKEY

LD070044 Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Feb, TASS--The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has ratified an agreement between the governments of the Soviet Union and the Turkish Republic on the demarcation of Continental Shelf between the two countries in the Black Sea. The agreement was signed in Moscow on June 23, 1978.

SWISS PURCHASE OF WARPLANES PROVOKES CRITICISM

LD061527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Kuznetsov "Rejoinder" in V. Tarasov "World Today" roundup: "Who Benefits From This?"]

[Text] Switzerland's Military Department has decided to buy a new batch of warplanes from the United States. This deal was preceded by numerous working visits by Pentagon representatives, by talks with U.S. companies, and so forth.

This is not the first decision of this kind. The Pentagon has already supplied Switzerland with various types of weapons and has earned over 1 billion [Swiss] francs for them. And once again the Swiss taxpayer is being invited to find about 1.5 billion Swiss francs from his own pocket for the country's further rearmament program. The Military Department's latest measures are provoking serious criticism in the country. Parliamentary circles in particular point out that the measures contradict the country's neutrality policy and do not correspond to either the spirit or the letter of the CSCE Final Act. Parliamentary Deputy (Edgar Oler) condemned the Military Department's decision to buy military hardware and termed it "premature."

Assessing the purchase of U.S. aircraft, the newspaper LA SUISSE hints that it was made with pressure from NATO. On the other hand, Geneva's LE COURRIER notes that in the Pentagon's flirtation with Swiss generals one can clearly perceive the desire of the U.S. military-industrial complex not only to make money by acquiring stable Swiss francs, but also to hitch neutral Switzerland to NATO's militarist chariot, our correspondent V. Kuznetsov reports.

AFGHAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES RECEIVED IN FRG

LD100054 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 9 Feb, TASS--The prime minister of Baden Wuertemberg Lothar Spaeth, Christian Democratic Union, received a group of Afghan bandits who operate from the territory of Pakistan. This was reported by newspaper SONNTAG AKTUEL, a supplement to the prestigious newspaper STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG. The group was led by Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, one of the leaders of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

It was reported that the bandits had arrived in the FRG for an "unofficial" visit. Nevertheless they were given an opportunity of holding a press conference in Bonn. During this press conference they demanded assistance from the West, grossly distorted the policy of the Soviet Union and the revolutionary Government of Afghanistan and spoke out against a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan while placing reliance exclusively on provocations and interference in the DRA's internal affairs.

It has been learnt now that the bandits arrived in the FRG at the invitation of the reactionary Hans Seidel Fund, which is close to the Christian Social Union, and are to meet soon the Bavarian prime minister and chairman of the CSU, F.-J. Strauss.

As is reported by SONNTAG AKTUEL, the prime minister of Baden Wuertenberg, who has already received the group of bandits, promised them "to make a contribution to settling the problem", or, in other words, solidarised with the anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan pronouncements of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. At the same time, evidently realizing that it was not good for the head of a Land government to meet bandits, Lothar Spaeth hurried to calm public opinion by saying that the counter-revolutionaries did not allegedly talk with him "about arms and money."

PRODUCTION COOPERATION WITH FRG FIRM ANNOUNCED

LD070038 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Feb, TASS--"In the forthcoming five years the joint efforts of a group of chemical engineers, both Soviet and from the West German firm Battenfeld Maschinenfabriken, will be concentrated on the development and creation of advanced technology and equipment for the processing of polymer materials", a TASS correspondent was told by Vladimir Rostunov, a member of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry, in connection with the signing here of a long-term agreement on scientific and production cooperation between the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the West German firm.

At the first stage, he said, studies will be conducted to develop equipment for the processing of various plastics under pressure and by pressing. The second stage provides for the creation of pilot samples of highly productive equipment and the organisation of its batch production.

"Working programs have been drawn up for the realisation of the agreement", Vladimir Rostunov said. "These programs name the concrete themes and state the obligations of the sides and also set deadlines for their fulfilment. Under this agreement the Soviet Union and the FRG acquire exclusive rights to use the results of the joint studies in their countries which can subsequently be offered on markets in their countries".

"The joint efforts of Soviet and West German specialists will result in the creation of a qualitatively new technology and equipment for the processing of polymer materials and we hope their technical characteristics will be superior to those of the best foreign analogues", Vladimir Rostunov said in conclusion.

The Ministry of the Chemical Industry of the USSR is maintaining business ties with firms in other foreign countries as well. It has long-term agreements on scientific and technical cooperation with chemical companies in France, Italy, the United States and Sweden.

MOSCOW PERSIAN CITES BOVIN ON EVENTS IN IRAN

GF091845 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Article by IZVESTIYA Commentator Aleksandr Bovin: "Iran: Cause and Effects"]

[Text] Dear listeners, IZVESTIYA political commentator Aleksandr Bovin in his book "The World in the 1980's" which was published recently has attracted a great deal of attention by Soviet readers. The book consists of a series of articles by this famous Soviet journalist which have been published during the past 10 years. In these articles Aleksandr Bovin comments on the most important international events including the Iranian revolution. The author, in an article entitled "Iran: The Cause and Effect" published in September 1978, analyzes the reasons for the revolution, the flames of which at the time were growing higher and wider, and showed its legal and inevitable side. Bovin writes:

During the past 30 years Iran has faced three crises. The first was during the struggle for nationalization of Iranian oil and industry when the late Dr Mossadeq was leading the struggle against the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. The unequal struggle against internal reactionaries and oil monopolies as well as against the financial and economic embargo of Iran by the United States and the United Kingdom was not successful. On 19 August, 1953, the government of Dr Mossadeq was overthrown by active participation of the U.S. CIA. The policelike military regime of the Pahlavi Dynasty was reinstalled in Iran.

At the beginning of the 1970's Iran was a backward, semifeudal country in which foreign investors ruled unchecked. At that time a wave of strikes, demonstrations and protests started. The regime realized that something had to be changed or an explosion would occur. Iranian officials started a series of reforms that were officially refered to as the "White Revolution."

The writer adds: Due to the fact that the reforms were designed by officials totally separate from the people, all the changes had a halfhearted, short-lived and, in most cases, cosmetic air. During these reforms a group of problems would be solved only to create other difficult problems. Iran's immense oil revenue was used to militarize the country, thus increasing the wealth of U.S. military monopolies. The mass immigration of villagers to the cities created a food crisis and increased housing problems. Bribery and corruption as well as bureaucratism and many cases of misuse of power reached inordinate proportions. Imports of a great deal of foreign goods created unhappiness among the small and middle bourgeoisie. Pressures and cruelties became part of national life.

The Soviet journalist stresses that social inequality increased yearly in Iran. The contrast between rich and poor and between the stubbornness of the authorities and the injustice and deprevation of the masses continued to spread. Considering the above, the writer concludes that an explosion was inevitable. This happened. In February 1979 the antimonarchy revolution overthrew the Pahlavi Dynasty and proclaimed the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Several months after the victory of the Iranian revolution, the author wrote: Any revolution creates hope for a better life. Aleksandr Bovin describes the complex problems faced by Iran following the expulsion of the shah and the shortcomings and weakness of Bazargan's government and points out that this government was doomed from the beginning. The Soviet journalist then writes: It is obvious that revolution is a complex process that is usually painful. Curing an virtually incurable social disease requires a long time. A country may have to face mistakes and disappointments. All these are applicable to Iran since Iran is continuously under imperialist attack and since the imperialists are trying to halt the unification of the nationalist forces of this country by various methods including fanning anticommunist hysteria and freightening Iranians with the imaginary Soviet threat, thus weakening them.

At the end of the article Bovin writes: No one can deny the positive role of the Iranian clergy in the antishah revolution. No one should deny the right of the clergy to defend religious values and participate in the political affairs of the nation. It is clear to me, however, that the anticommunist hysteria and the attempts to sabotage and misrepresent the policies and aims of a friendly country are not to the benefit of the Iranian people and will only result in preparing the ground for pressure by those who are still working abroad on behalf of the former monarchy. These observations of Bovin, the talented Soviet journalist, which were written over 2 years ago, have not lost their importance today.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS AS-SADAT'S AID TO AFGHAN REBELS

LD100954 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 9 Feb 81

["Dangerous Game"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Feb, TASS--TASS commentator Igor Bereznyakovskiy writes:

Its deep isolation in the Arab and Moslem world and its policy of capitulation to Washington pushes the Cairo regime to ever-new ventures. According to the London SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, President as-Sadat expressed his agreement to send Egyptian-made anti-aircraft ground-to-air missiles to the Afghan rebels, entrenched in Pakistan. The report says that a number of such missiles will arrive secretly at Peshawar within several next weeks. THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH adds that the same route has been travelled by at least one thousand of Egyptian automatic rifles and other fire arms, military equipment and ammunition, made in the West and in Britain, in particular.

One should remember that Egyptian military advisers have for long been training the bands of Peshawar-based mercenaries, who are also trained in Egypt itself. In addition, As-Sadat promises 1.5 million America dollars as a "gift" to the enemies of the Afghan people. Offering a broad embrace to the bands of the murderers, the Egyptian leaders recently opened in Cairo a so-called "bureau for Afghan affairs", called upon to coordinate aid to the counter-revolutionaries, fighting with arms against the legitimate people's power in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. All these criminal activities are conducted on the banks of the Nile under the loud slogans of "the defence of Islam."

But why does the Egyptian regime play the role of an active participant in the aggression against the Afghan people? What rights does it have to interfere in the affairs of a sovereign state?

Apparently, the Camp-David knot around the Egyptian regime's neck is settling ever-tighter. The role of the Middle-East gendarme, allocated to Cairo by American imperialism, pushes the Egyptian regime to the open betrayal of the interests of the Arab and other Moslem peoples and makes it adopt the line of military provocations in the countries of the Middle and Near East. At the same time, the Egyptian regime hopes to get for its services, made to its trans-Atlantic patrons in Washington, additional financial handouts to strengthen the police regime in its own country.

We should also point out that Pakistan, by acting as a kind of intermediary in supplying Egyptian arms to the Afghan rebels, participates in the undeclared war against the Afghan people and plays a dangerous game.

EGYPT'S LEAGUE OF ARAB, MUSLIM PEOPLES' RAPPED

LD061615 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Feb 81 p 3

[Yuriy Tyssovskiy article under the rubric "Enemies of Detente: Who are They?": "'Trojan Horses' in the Near East"]

[Text] At first this report in Cairo's Al-AHRAM did not attract attention. It stated that President as-Sadat had issued instructions to form a special commission which would tackle organizational questions connected with setting up the "League of Arab and Muslim Peoples" [LAMP].

Many people recall similar experiments by the Egyptian ruler, which failed ignominiously. They were aimed at enhancing his prestige as an "Arab and Muslim leader," which had been badly damaged by his treacherous separate policy. But this time a spectacle has been conceived which considerably surpasses the previous ones in scale.

What, then, are the reasons for official Cairo's burst of "activity" in the Islamic-Arab sphere? As is known, after As-Sadat signed the "peace treaty" with Israel, Egypt was expelled from the Arab League. As-Sadat's subsequent visit to Israeli-occupied Jerusalem and the concessions which he made with regard to the status of that holy city were regarded by Muslims throughout the world as an open challenge. As a result, Egypt was also expelled in disgrace from the Islamic Conference Organization.

As-Sadat feels extremely uncomfortable in the grip of this twin boycott. And the setting up of the LAMP was an attempt to find a way out of the situation which had been created. As-Sadat appointed himself chairman and Zakariya al-Bari, minister of state of Awqaf (religious trusts), as his deputy. The post of general secretary was filled by S. Nawfal, who after the Arab League was moved from Cairo to Tunis, fulfilled the role of a sham deputy general secretary in the league's deserted headquarters on the bank of the Nile. The LAMP also embraces 67 "well-known specialists on Arab and Muslim problems. One of them is the grand mufti of Egypt--the inveterate anticommunist 'Ali Jad al-Haq.

The first session of the "league's" constituent association opened in Cairo at the end of last year and was accompanied by splendid assurances from As-Sadat, who addressed it, that he would "give military aid to any Arab and Muslim country" and "remain loyal to Islamic-Arab solidarity." Cairo's AL-AKHBAR explained the next day what kind of "solidarity" the Egyptian president had in mind. It rained down dirty attacks on the leaders of Syria, Libya, Algeria and Democratic Yemen.

What tasks, then, does the LAMP set itself? First, it is to be an alternative to the Arab League and the Islamic Conference Organization. Is As-Sadat's puny creation capable of this? Of course not, and this fact is clearer to him than to anyone else. Nevertheless, Cairo views the LAMP as a means of uniting around the Egyptian president all the renegades who express the wish to come together in the anti-Arab, anti-Islamic and anti-communist alliance of Cairo and Tel Aviv under U.S. auspices. Thus, the LAMP is a kind of "Trojan horse" of the parties to the Camp David deal. The league is to sow discord among Arabs and Muslims, carry out ideological sabotage against progressive forces in the Near and Middle East and mar the international situation in the world.

The second aim of the LAMP is to create the impression that the broad masses, contrary to the opinion of the "dwarfs" (that is what "superman" As-Sadat calls the leaders of the Arab and Muslim world), support Cairo's policy despite their own governments' stand. This is not a new method, but it is just an unconvincing as the Egyptian president's other ruses. Al-Bari's statement also smacks of idle talk: The LAMP, he said, is to "confirm Egypt's role and its responsibility to the Muslim and Arab peoples."

Such a role has not existed for a long time, and Egypt's "responsibility" exists only in the imagination of As-Sadat's entourage.

And third, probably the most important point. The Koran has long been read in Cairo with an American accent. This means that the LAMP's main front is brightly painted in anti-communist and anti-Soviet colors.

It is also characteristic that (Garun al-Madzhdadi), a representative of the Afghan mercenary rabble, has been appointed LAMP assistant general secretary "for questions of Islam." Out of gratitude this bandit lauds As-Sadat to the skies for "Egypt's direct support of the Afghan rebels."

An enlarged session of the league was held in Cairo recently. It was convened to mark the start in Egypt of a "week of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan." LAMP General Secretary S. Nawfal urged the peoples of Arab countries and the Muslim world to "act together with the Islamic people of Afghanistan against the Soviet invasion." Then Afghan counterrevolutionary leaders took the floor. They thanked As-Sadat for the "fraternal welcome" in Egypt and its support for the "holy war."

The example of the LAMP's activities shows once again that the majority of the Cairo regime's actions in the political and other spheres are of an anticommunist and anti-Soviet nature.

In this connection one cannot help recalling another unsuccessful anticommunist speculation of the Egyptian leadership. I mean the "International Organization for Freedom of the Press and Information" [IOFPI], which was set up in the Egyptian capital.

At first everything appeared quite seemly, at least according to the yardsticks now accepted on the banks of the Nile. An attempt was made to make the IOFPI appear to be a kind of information concern. The shareholders were Egypt, the United States and an oil-producing Arab country known for its pro-American policy. Here each shareholder was allocated a definite role. Washington undertook to supply "ideas" discrediting the principles of scientific socialism. Cairo was to implement these "ideas" in practice, as in recent years its propaganda machine had become expert at anti-Soviet fabrications. It was proposed to obtain the IOFPI's source of finance--petrodollars--from the Arabian Peninsula.

The Egyptian Salah Shahid, who had won a steady reputation among Arab reaction as a man who hates communism, was appointed president of the concern. A match for his is the vice president in general's shoulder boards--one Al-Musaylhi, whom MENA introduced to the broad public as a "fighter against communism." The leadership also included people who fled from Egypt after the 1952 antimonarchy revolution and an influential Saudi prince. The Americans decided to refrain from direct participation in the IOFPI. But it is characteristic that the "organizers'" reports of support for the new organization from Washington and the capitals of "conservative" Arab regimes were not denied by anyone anywhere.

The IOFPI's plans were truly global, and its directors spared no expense to fulfill them. They included a program of measures to combat "atheist doctrines," for which the round sum of $500 million was allocated. It was planned to start up the publication of a daily newspaper and a journal and to disseminate them in Arab countries, to publish books and to make movies and television films. Spending on ideological sabotage was to total $2 billion or, in other words, exceed the socioeconomic development budgets of certain Arab countries.

The anti-Soviet and anticommunist soap bubble, blown up to excessive dimensions by the Egyptian misinformation media, burst after only 2 months. The signboard of the "struggle against communism and atheism and for religious and moral values and human rights" concealed a vulgar gang of international swindlers. The names of Shahid and his "general director" Ar-Rumayhi migrated from publicity articles to the court circular section. The "fighters against communism" proved to be big political swindlers, while the IOFPI's sizable "capital" existed only on the pages of Egyptian newspapers. Shahid and Ar-Rumayhi managed to pocket approximately 100,000 Egyptian pounds by selling false shares and other "valuable papers."

The case of Shahid and Ar-Rumayhi graphically showed once again the true face of those who appear in the role of defenders of the "bright ideals of the free world." As are the goals, such are their executors....

SOKOLOV, ALGERIA'S GENAIZIA CONFER IN MOSCOW

LD061601 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union L.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister, received Col Abdelmalik Genaizia, chief of the Central Directorate of the Ministry of National Defense of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, who is in Moscow.

A friendly conversation took place between Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov and Col A. Genaizia on questions of mutual interest.

Participating in the conversation were Army Gen S.R. Akhromeyev for the Soviet side and Al'Ayyashi Yakir, Algerian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, for the Algerian side.

BALANDIN-LED CPSU DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT TO SYRIA

LD091347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--In accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Ba'th Party a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by Yu N. Balandin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kostromskiy Obkom, was in the Syrian Arab Republic from 26 January through 2 Febraury. The delegation familiarized itself with the Ba'th Party's mass organizational work and the life of the Syrian people.

UKRAINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS BEGINS

AU100818 [Editorial Report] Kiev Domestic Service in Russian at 0700 GMT on 10 February, in its second program, carries a 10-minute live relay of the opening ceremony of the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress taking place in the Ukraina Culture Palace in Kiev. At 0700 GMT, following applause, an unidentified chairman, speaking in Russian, opens the proceedings of the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress. He says that out of the 2,397 delegates elected there are 2,389 in the hall.

At 0703 GMT the congress unanimously elects its "proposed presidium" of 75 members. At 0704 GMT the presidium members take their seats, and delegate Mironenko takes the floor to move to elect the CPSU Central Committee Politburo with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman at the head, to the honorary presidium. The congress accepts the motion with an ovation. At 0707 GMT the congress unanimously elects the congress Secretariat of 27 members, the drafting commission of 26 members and the scrutinizing commission of 39 members.

At 0709 GMT the chairman says: "Comrade delegates, all of you know the motion concerning the congress agenda and regulations. Are there any remarks? None? Allow me to make a motion for voting." The congress adopts the congress agenda and regulations unanimously. At 0710 GMT the chairman says: "Comrade delegates, we will proceed to examine the first item on the congress agenda. The floor for a report by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee is herewith offered to Comrade Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary. [applause] At this point, Kiev radio ends its live relay.

Congress Proceedings

AU101040 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0815 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Comrades, the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress opened today in Kiev. At the moment, the morning session is in progress.

On behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the congress was opened by Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary. The delegates unanimously elected the congress presidium. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, at the head was elected to the honorary presidium with great enthusiasm. The congress also unanimously elected the congress secretariat, the scrutinizing and the drafting commissions.

The following congress agenda was approved: a report by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, with Comrade Shcherbitskiy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, as speaker; a report by the Ukrainian Communist Party Auditing Commission, with Comrade Gayevskiy, Auditing Commission chairman, as speaker; the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress, "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990," with Comrade Lyaskho, Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman, as speaker; and the election of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Auditing Commission. The delegates also approved the congress regulations.

At the moment, Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, is delivering a report at the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress, on behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

The 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress, Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy said, has opened on the eve of a major, truly crucial event of the eighties--the 26th CPSU Congress.

The CPSU congress will sum up the results of the multiform activity of the party and people in the 10th 5-year period, and will draw up tasks for the next stage in communist construction. Recent years have convincingly confirmed the enormous viability of the political line pursued by our party, and of its economic strategy as outlined by the 24th and 25th congresses. A large step has been taken to create a material and technical basis for communism, to further develop socialist social relations and to shape a new man. Having successfully implemented an extensive social program in the last 5-year period, our party once again confirmed that it subordinated all its activity to attaining the supreme goal--a steady surge in the prosperity of the Soviet people, the comprehensive development of their spiritual forces and the harmonious development of the individual.

The CPSU and its Central Committee, Comrade Shcherbitskiy emphasized, steadily pursue the Leninist general line. The entire activity of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, the Central Committee Secretariat and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally is a wonderful example of the implementation in practice of Lenin's legacy, of the norms and principles of party life and of the Leninist style in party leadership.

Our party's domestic and foreign policy and the practical activity of its Leninist Central Committee enjoy the boundless confidence and full support of the communists and all working people of the Soviet Ukraine.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy gave a detailed account of the activity of the Ukrainian Communist Party to implement the socioeconomic program for the 10th 5-year period. Compared with the ninth 5-year period, the national income in the republic increased by almost R70 billion, or 22 percent. Four-fifths of this--including outlays for housing, social and cultural construction--were assigned to insure the people's prosperity. Some 150 large, modern industrial enterprises and nearly 1,900 production facilities and capacities were put into operation. The systematic consolidation of the material-technical basis brought about a further increase in agricultural production. The gross output of its communal sector increased by almost R10 billion, or 11 percent. A noticeable advance was also made in increasing production efficiency and in improving production quality. The republic's scientific-technical potential substantially increased. In the 10th 5-year period, new effective organizational forms of combining science with production were broadly applied.

The dynamic development of the economy is a reliable foundation for implementing the party-outlined social program. In our republic, real per capita incomes increased 17 percent. The average monthly wages and salaries of workers and employees increased 16 percent, and incomes drawn by kolkhoz peasants from communal farming 30 percent.

Owing to the intensive creative toil of the workers class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia, to the multiforms of work performed by party, state and public organizations, to the constant support on the part of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, and to fraternal cooperation among all peoples in our homeland, the tasks set for the republic by the 25th CPSU Congress were on the whole accomplished.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy went on to deal with tasks for the republic's economic and social development in the 11th 5-year period. The 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress is continuing its proceedings.

Further on Proceedings

AU101202 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1015 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Excerpts] As reported, the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress opened today in Kiev. The morning session is now in progress.

A report on behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee to the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress was delivered by Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy dealt with the tasks for the republic's socioeconomic development in the 11th 5-year period. He emphasized in particular that the present 5-year period will become a responsible stage in implementing the party's long-term economic strategy. Its main objective, as the draft "Basic Guidelines" stressed, is to insure a further surge in the prosperity of the working people on the basis of the constant and progressive development of the national economy, accelerated scientific-technical progress, switching the economy over to intensive development, more rational use of the country's production potentials, economizing all kinds of resources and improving the quality of work.

The draft "Basic Guidelines," Comrade Shcherbitskiy said, is a document of great mobilizing and inspiring strength, a striking program for peaceful long-term creation. Its entire substance is permeated with solicitude for the people's prosperity, with the deep humaneness only inherent in the socialist system.

In our republic, the speaker continued, industrial output is expected to rise in the 5-year period 20-23 percent, and the average annual agricultural gross output 12-14 percent.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy tackled the most current tasks for the 5-year period, including the need for persistently raising the efficiency of communal production and for accelerating scientific-technical progress. Comrade Shcherbitskiy pointed out that one of the most significant features of the new 5-year period consists in the fact that in the entire work to insure a constant and progressive development of the national economy, and to raise economic efficiency, the central focus has been shifted primarily to the most thrifty use of resources assigned and particularly to the existing enormous production potential. This, Comrade Shcherbitskiy pointed out, is only natural, because in our republic alone the value of fixed assets makes up an enormous total--nearly R200 billion.

Taking into account the topicality of the problem of increasing the rate of growth of labor productivity and of rational utilization of labor resources, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee found it necessary to work out, for consistent implementation, a purposeful comprehensive program that includes a system of technological, organizational and socioeconomic measures. We are confident, Comrade Shcherbitskiy said, that a significant part of accomplishing those tasks will be contributed by scientific collectives.

It is obvious, the speaker emphasized, that at present, under the conditions of the scientific-technical revolution, all the paths to production efficiency lead through science, which increasingly proved to be a direct productive force.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy went on dealing with problems concerning the further development of the basic branches of industry, capital construction and transportation.

Among current tasks for developing the agroindustrial complex, Comrade Shcherbitskiy specified increased production of grain to attain a high final result. Large sums will continue to be assigned for developing agriculture and other branches of the food complex, the speaker said. One of the most important tasks in this respect is to make effective use of these sums.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy went on to tackle in detail problems concerning improvements in the living standards of people, and the rising level of their education and culture. The 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress is continuing its proceedings.

PRESS REPORTS ARMENIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

23 January Session

LD091607 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 24 Jan 81 p 1

[ARMENPRESS "Information Report on the Work of the 27th Armenian CP Congress"]

[Text] On 23 January 1981 the 27th Armenian CP Congress continued its work in the Great Hall of the Stepan Shaumyan Palace.

At the morning session of the congress, the delegates discussed in detail the Armenian CP Central Committee report and the Armenian CP Auditing Commission report.

The following took part in the debate: Comrade G.A. Tatevosyan, Armenian SSR minister of rural construction; Comrade V.A. Petrosyan, first secretary of the Armenian Writers' Union Board; Comrade G.V. Tardzhumanyan, Armenian SSR minister of agriculture; Comrade Z.G. Sarkisyan, worker at the Armelektrosvet Production Association's electric light plant; Comrade G.A. Martirosyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR People's Control Committee; Comrade A.T. Khachatryan, kolkhoz link leader in Brnakot village, Sisianskiy Rayon; Comrade E.A. Petrosyan, machine plant director; S.A. Osipyan, Armenian SSR prosecutor; Comrade Z.O. Sarkisyan, worker at the Alaverdi mining and metallurgical combine; Comrade L.P. Garibdzhanyan, Armenian SSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education; Comrade A.A. Petrosyan, engineer at the Transcaucasus Railroad Yerevan section locomotive depot; Comrade G.V. Minasyan, first secretary of the Araratskiy Raykom; Comrade V.I. Nuzhnyy, electrician at the Yeraz Production Association's motor vehicle plant; and R.S. Gonyan, first secretary of the Kafanskiy Raykom.

Here discussion of the first and second questions on the agenda ended.

The congress deemed the work of the Armenian CP Central Committee during the report period as satisfactory.

The congress unanimously adopted a resolution on the Armenian CP Central Committee report and approved the report of the Armenian CP Auditing Commission.

At the 23 January afternoon session, the 27th Armenian CP Congress began discussion of the third question on the agenda.

Comrade F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian Council of Ministers, delivered a report on the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

The following spoke in the debate on the report: Comrade R.A. Vartanyan, first secretary of the Shaumyanskiy Raykom; Comrade G.S. Markaryan, worker at the Yerpromstroy trust; Comrade Kh.A. Drampyan, Armenian SSR minister of motor transport; Comrade R.D. Grigoryan, first secretary of the Oktemberyanskiy Raykom; Comrade A.A. Gasparyan, leader of a beet-growing link at the Akhuryan village kolkhoz, Akhuryanskiy Rayon; Comrade G.A. Arakelyan, Armenian SSR minister of culture; Comrade M.N. Konovalova, poultry worker at Stepanavanskiy Rayon pedigree poultry plant; G.R. Barikyan, first secretary of the Abovyanskiy Raykom; Comrade E.S. Garbriyelyan, Armenian SSR minister of health; Comrade F.A. Petrosyan, board chairman of the Verin Artashat village kolkhoz, Artashatskiy Rayon; and Comrade S.A. Tumanyan, Armenian SSR minister of consumer services.

On the basis of the report on the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990," the congress adopted a resolution which unanimously approved the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

The 27th Armenian CP Congress received greetings telegrams from the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and from the party Central Committees of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenia and Estonia.

The congress was warmly greeted by servicemen of the Soviet Army.

Today, 24 January, the 27th Armenian CP Congress continues its work.

Conclusion 24 January

LD091641 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 25 Jan 81 p 1

[ARMENPRESS "Information Report on the Work of the 27th Armenian CP Congress"]

[Text] The Armenian CP 27th Congress continued its work in the Great Hall of the Stepan Shaumyan Palace on 24th January 1981.

The congress unanimously elected the Armenian CP's leading organs--the Central Committee and the Auditing Commission. The delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress were elected.

On behalf of the congress secretariat, delegate Comrade K. A. Oganesyan reported that a number of petitions and proposals addressed to the congress had been received. The congress instructed the newly elected Armenian CP Central Committee to examine them and adopt the appropriate resolutions on them.

The delegates to the 27th Armenian CP Congress approved with tremendous enthusiasm a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, and to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, delivered the concluding speech at the congress.

To tumultuous applause from the delegates Comrade K.S. Demirchyan declared the 27th Armenian CP Congress closed.

Everyone sang the party anthem "The Internationale" with great enthusiasm.

ARMENIAN PARTY HOLDS POSTCONGRESS PLENUM

LD091627 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 25 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the Armenian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Armenian CP Central Committee elected by the 27th Armenian CP Congress took place on 24 January 1981.

The plenum elected Comrade K.S. Demirchyan first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee.

The plenum elected Comrades G.M. Voskanyan, V.B. Galumyan, K.L. Dallakyan, and K.A. Gambaryan secretaries of the Armenian CP Central Committee.

The plenum elected Comrades K.S. Demirchyan, G.N. Andreyev, G.M. Voskanyan, V.B. Galumyan, K.A. Gambaryan, K.L. Dallakyan, L.N. Nersesyan, S.M. Petrosyan, B.E. Sarkissov, F.T. Sarkisyan, and L.S. Sustko members of the Armenian CP Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum elected Comrades M.B. Arzumanyan, D.A. Arutyunyan, G.A. Martirosyan, M.O. Muradyan, L.G. Saakyan, V.A. Turyan, and M.A. Yuzbashyan candidate members of the Armenian CP Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum elected Comrade S.M. Khachatryan chairman of the Armenian CP Central Committee Party Commission.

The plenum confirmed the leaders of the Armenian CP Central Committee departments.

Comrade M.B. Arzumanyan was confirmed as chief of the Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department; Comrade A. A. Mkrtchyan as chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Department; Ya.I. Khachikyan as chief of the Science and Educational Institutions Department; Comrade S.S. Avetisyan as chief of the Culture Department; Comrade F.G. Petrosyan as chief of the Industry and Transport Department; Comrade R.L. Stepanyan as chief of a department; Comrade A.A. Pyatkova as chief of the Light and Food Industry Department; Comrade K.A. Gambaryan as chief of the Construction and Municipal Services Department; Comrade G.G. Navasardyan as chief of the Agriculture Department; Comrade M.S. Minasbekyan as chief of the Transport and Communications Department; Comrade G.S. Ikilikyan as chief of the Trade, Planning and Finance Organs Department; Comrade M. M. Davtyan as chief of the Administrative Organs Department; Comrade L.P. Manaseryan as chief of the Information and Foreign Relations Department; and Comrade S.A. Shekoyan as chief of the General Department. Comrade G.A. Karapetyan was confirmed as administrator of affairs of the Armenian CP Central Committee.

The plenum confirmed Comrade L.M. Kroyan as editor of the newspaper SOVETAKAN AYASTAN; Comrade B.M. Mkrtchyan as editor of the newspaper KOMMUNIST; Comrade M.A. Mstoyan as editor of the newspaper RYA-TAZA; Comrade A.G. Adoyan as chief editor of the journal LENINYAN UGIOV and Comrade Kh.O. Ovakimyan as editor of the journal KUSAKTSAKAN KHOSK.

Comrade V.N. Ignatenko, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Comrade V.E. Odintsov, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department; and Comrade N.P. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee executive, took part in the work of the Armenian CP Central Committee plenum.

GEORGIAN PARTY CONGRESS OPENING REPORTED

LD091509 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 Jan 81 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Along the Path Illuminated by October"]

[Excerpts] The 26th Georgian Communist Party Congress began work on 22 January 1981.

At 0900 Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee declared the 26th Georgian CP Congress open on behalf of the Georgian CP Central Committee. The congress' leading organs were elected.

Comrade O.N. Suladze, director of the Rustavskiy metallurgical plant came to the rostrum. He proposed the election of an honorary presidium of the 26th Georgian CP Congress comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. With great enthusiasm and tumultuous, prolonged applause the congress delegates unanimously elected the honorary presidium.

The congress agenda was approved:

1--The report of the Georgian CP Central Committee--speaker, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

2--The report of the Georgian CP Auditing Commission--speaker, Comrade I.G. Khazaradze, chairman of the Georgian CP Auditing Commission.

3--On the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990"--speaker, Comrade Z.A. Pataridze, chairman of the Georgian Council of Ministers.

4--Elections of the Georgian CP's leading organs.

5--Elections of delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress.

The timetable for the work of the 26th Georgian CP Congress was approved.

Comrade G.V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, who was in the chair, gave the floor for the Georgian CP Central Committee's report to Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

The congress heard the Georgian CP Auditing Commission's report delivered by Comrade I.G. Khazaradze, chairman of the Georgian CP Auditing Commission.

After this the discussion began of the reports of the Georgian CP Central Committee and Auditing Commission. Speakers in the debates were Comrade T.N. Menteshashvili, first secretary of the Tbilisi Gorkom; Comrade U.A. Ivaniashvili, steel founder at the Rustavskiy metallurgical plant; Comrade B.V. Adleyba, first secretary of the Abkhazskiy Obkom; and Comrade Ye.K. Kharadze, president of the Georgian Academy of Sciences.

The congress heard and approved the credentials commission's report delivered by its chairman Comrade S.Ye. Khabeishvili, chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee's Organizational and Party Work Department.

With tumultuous applause the delegates greeted the announcement that the congress had received greetings telegrams from the Central Committees of the Kazakh, Uzbek, Tadzhik and Kirgiz Communist parties and from the Moskovskiy and Sverdlovskiy Obkoms.

The delegates unanimously approved the proposal to send greetings to the 27th Armenian CP and the 15th Moldavian CP Congresses which have already opened and also to the Uzbek CP congress which is beginning work on 23 January.

Some 15 working groups were formed at the congress. A session of the congress working groups was held after the plenary session. The working groups drafted recommendations to the congress on the questions of further improving organizational, party, ideological and political-educational work and on the administration of the republic's economic and sociocultural development.

The first day's work of the Georgian Communist Party's 26th congress ended here. The congress continues work on 23 January.

PRAVDA DISCUSSES STRENGTHENING LABOR DISCIPLINE

LD090947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "To Strengthen Labor Discipline"]

[Text] All the achievements of developed socialism are the result of the persistent efforts of our people headed by the party of Lenin. "Material and spiritual assets," the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress points out, "are created by the labor of workers, kolkhoz members and the intelligentsia. Labor alone is the source of the augmentation of national wealth. Society can distribute only what has been produced. Therefore, the higher the results of labor, the more the might of the socialist motherland is strengthened, the more fully personal and public needs are satisfied and the higher are the Soviet people's living standards."

The further improvement of discipline and organization in production, at every work station, is an indispensable condition for fulfillment of the economic and social development plans outlined by the party and an important source of higher labor productivity.

Socialist labor discipline, as the discipline of a conscientious attitude to matters, is shaped by our whole way of life. But this does not happen spontaneously, of its own accord. "We must, comrades," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, "constantly keep sight of all questions connected with the enhancement of labor discipline and not tolerate even a hint of a formal attitude to this most important problem."

During the nationwide discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft, in letters to PRAVDA working people keenly raise questions of enhancing organization, responsibility and discipline. There are considerable reserves here. Thus, more than 2,500 man-days were lost last year at the Yaroslavl engine plant alone through the fault of violators of discipline. Labor collectives cannot tolerate such cases. For the loss of just 1 minute on the scale of the [entire] national economy is very costly--the country suffers a shortfall in industrial production to the tune of more than R1 million.

Observing labor discipline means not only fulfilling internal regulations and preventing absenteeism and tardiness. Soviet working people's conscientious discipline is inseparably linked with a creative approach to their obligations and with the quest for new work methods and means and for ways to make economical use of material resources. Labor discipline presupposes universal intolerance of any manifestations of irresponsibility, lack of organization and formalism. It is important that everyone who mans a machine tool, works in the field or at a drawing board or directs production should constantly ask himself if he is doing all he can to work better and more efficiently and not waste time while endeavoring to commission still unused reserves and to scale new heights of skill. A working person's discipline mirrors his ideological and moral qualities and his understanding of his duty to society.

In the struggle to enhance Soviet people's labor and social activeness and to foster conscientious discipline there is great potential in the labor collective and its lower cells: teams, sections, departments, farmsteads. It is precisely in the labor collective and in the work of its party, trade union and Komsomol organizations that the great concepts of politics and economics are translated into the language of practice. An atmosphere of exactingness, principledness and comradely mutual understanding has a decisive influence on progress in fulfilling state plans and socialist pledges and makes it possible to increase the collective's contribution to our society's progress.

The vanguard of labor collectives--primary party organizations--are called upon to help in every possible way to foster such an atmosphere at every enterprise, construction site, sovkhoz and kolkhoz and to develop the working people's initiative and responsibility. It is necessary to increase exactingness toward violators of discipline, carefully analyze the reasons for misdemeanors and prevent the possibility of their repetition by skillfully combining educational and administrative measures in this work and making full user of the force of material and moral incdntives and of comradely criticism and self-criticism. It is necessary more widely to introduce progressive forms of labor organization--team forms, above all, which help to strengthen discipline--and to improve working conditions on the basis of mechanizing and automating production processes, retooling, and improving management. In addition, in order to really enhance the significance of strong labor discipline, it is necessary to take its level into account when summing up the socialist competition and when conferring and confirming the title of collectives of communist labor. This practice has come about, in particular, at the Chelyabinsk pipe-rolling plant, the Voronezh Elektronika Association and many other enterprises in the country, and it produces tangible results.

It is natural that successes are achieved where the fostering of responsibility for the entrusted task and the strengthening of discipline have become topics of daily concern to party committees. Positive experience has been accumulated at the Riga Kompressor plant, for exampe, every instance of a violation of labor discipline and other misdemeanors are analyzed exactingly at the enterprise, and they are discussed at monthly conferences of shop, service and section chiefs and of representatives of public organizations. Special attention is devoted to individual work with new recruits. This has made possible a sharp reduction in absenteeism and violations of public order. The plant completed its 5-year plan for labor productivity growth and production volume back in March of last year.

The strengthening of planning, financial and labor discipline is an urgent task for the new 5-year plan. A responsible role in this belongs to local soviets, trade unions and the Komsomol. The personal example of communists, people's deputies and trade union and Komsomol aktivists is extremely important. Comrades at work emulate them and learn from them composure [sobrannost],businesslike efficiency and a creative attitude to work. Every one of them must really set an example.

To do shock work from the first days of the 11th 5-Year Plan and worthily greet the Leninist party's 26th congress--this desire imbues the deeds and thoughts of Soviet people. The high political and labor activeness of millions, the strengthening of discipline and the enhancement of everyone's responsibility for his work are the reliable guarantee of our further successes.

TASS REVIEWS ENERGY RESERVES, EXPORTS, SAVING

LD091416 Moscow TASS in English 1409 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 Feb, TASS--TASS economic commentator, Professor Yevgeniy Konstantinov writes:

The threat of a fuel-energy crisis, which is allegedly hanging over the Soviet Union, "makes" it, as certain bourgeois information organs allege, enter into struggle with the West for control over Middle Eastern oil. This "warning" has one more implication, namely that economic cooperation with the Soviet Union in the energy field has allegedly no prospects since it will inevitably cut its exports of energy materials.

Where are the roots of such inventions? Formally they are drawn from Soviet press, radio and television reports on an increasing drive in the Soviet Union for saving all types of material resources, especially fuel and energy resources.

Indeed, radical measures are being taken in the Soviet Union to implement an energy-saving policy in all branches of the national economy. The draft of the Basic Guideliness for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-1990 confirms that this policy will be continued. But this policy is in no contradiction with the sweeping programme for the development of the energy base and for progressive changes in its structure.

Without repeating the figures published we shall only say that oil production (condensate included) is to be almost doubled by 1985 in comparison with 1970, gas production is to be increased more than three-fold and power production more than two-fold. Such a growth in the key branches looks especially impressive against the background of an expected deepening of the fuel and energy crisis in the Western world, a crisis which has been rocking it for years.

It can be said that in the immediate future, the Soviet Union will account, just as at present, for at least one-fifth of the world production of fuel and energy resources. This figure today is 2 billion tons of reference fuel, or approximately fifty percent as much as in the early seventies. But economical and rational use of oil, gas, coal, electricity, etc, will remain a major objective of national importance. Even today one percent saved of the Soviet-produced energy resources (in current world prices) is equivalent approximately to 1.9 billion roubles (over 3 billion U.S. dollars according to the official rate of exchange).

At present the useful coefficient of energy resources in the Soviet Union is rather high, about 43 percent. But even considering that in the EEC countries this figure is equal on the average to 30 percent, the Soviet Union's reserves in this field are still very great--57 percent. Therefore the draft of the Basic Guidelines sets the task of saving in 1985 160-170 million tons of reference fuel in comparison with 124 million tons saved in 1980. This is approximately the present level of monthly production of energy resources in the USSR.

It is planned in the eighties to renew outdated equipment and to actively introduce energy-saving technogies as well as to build atomic power stations on a large scale. A great deal is expected from work on controlled thermonuclear synthesis, the production of synthetic liquid fuel, the use of solar energy and other alternative sources as well as a fuller utilization of secondary energy resources. All this holds out a great promise economically, especially considering that the role of fuel and energy as highly effective export items will further increase.

Everything is clear, it seems. But here, too, opponents see something quite different. They are trying to link the problem of energy saving with allegations that the Soviet economy is already experiencing an energy crisis.

Who needs a galvanisation of this myth and its variations concerning an increased "Red danger" for Middle Eastern oil.

The forces of international reaction are trying to use these inventions as evidence to show that the Soviet economy is subject to the same ailments as the Western economies and as a smokescreen for the Pentagon's aggressive machinations in the Persian Gulf area.

This type of widely-circulated anti-Soviet inventions are convincingly disproved by the real situation in the socialist economy. As to the idea that one can claim the wealth belonging to other peoples, it is alien and disgusting to the Soviet people because of their socialist world outlook.

The Soviet Union has everything necessary to continue to deal successfully with its energy problems, to help its allies and friends and to cooperate with all those who are interested in this, on a just and equal basis.

BRIEFS

NEW TRADE ORGANIZATION--Moscow, 4 Feb, TASS--A new Soviet foreign trade organization, the All Union Association Mebelintorg, has been set up in the Soviet Union. It will deal mainly in the import and export of furniture. The creation of this specialised organization is connected with the broad scope of housing construction in the country and the growth of the population's living standards, this resulting in an increased demand for quality furniture, a TASS correspondent was told by Anver Yakubov, who was appointed director general of Mebelintorg. In the new five year plan (1981-1985) the production of furniture will be considerably expanded in the Soviet Union, and its diversity and quality will be improved. Demand for furniture will also be met through import which at present amounts to about 400 million roubles a year. The purchases are made mainly in CMEA countries which are extensively using Soviet timber. The new organisation will also export and import articles made from wood. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 4 Feb 81 LD]

INTERCOSMOS-21 SATELLITE LAUNCHED SUCCESSFULLY

LD061418 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Feb, TASS--An artificial earth satellite Intercosmos-21 was launched in the Soviet Union today in accordance with the programme of cooperation of socialist countries in exploration and peaceful uses of outer space.

The aim of launching the Intercosmos-21 sputnik is to test methods of comprehensive study of the world ocean and the surface of the earth and also systems of automatic collection of scientific information from sea and ground experimental stations.

The sputnik carries scientific equipment and a telemetric system of collecting and transmitting scientific information, designed by specialists of Hungary, the GDR, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

The Intercosmos-21 artificial earth satellite was put into an orbit with the maximum distance from the surface of the earth of 520 km, the minimum--475 km, the initial period of revolution--94.5 minutes, the inclination of the orbit--74.0 degrees.

The systems abroad the sputnik are functioning normally.

BRIEFS

NEW RADIO TELESCOPE--A new radio telescope now operating at the Ussuriysk solar station will allow astronomers to significantly broaden their field of work. Basically, the scientists at this easternmost observatory concern themselves with the problems of solar activity and its effect on the earth. Just recently they completed research on the global effects of solar flares and obtained very interesting data. They claim that there is a difference in the number of heavenly bodies occurring in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Using modern equipment they have deduced the regular cycles of active sunspots, which makes prognosis of sunspot activity possible for 100 years into the future. The station studies the sun's upper atmospheric layers and magnetic field activity, which is very important in predicting sunspot activity. Scientists at the observatory expect new sunspot activity this year and will thoroughly study it. They will also participate in observing an expected solar eclipse, using a narrow path 110 km wide through Amurskaya Oblast, Khabarovskiy Kray and Sakhalin Island. These observations will allow scientists to study the structure of the sun's crust more fully.
[Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0215 GMT 30 Jan 81 SK]